# The New-York Times.

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## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### The City of Washington Off Cape Race.

### Dreadful Massacre of Christians at Damascus.

### THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

### Conflict Between the People and the Troops at Naples.

### Our European Correspondence.

### Arrival of the Canada's Mails.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool 16th *via* Queenstown 19th inst., passed Cape Race on her way to New-York, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The news yacht of the Associated Press succeeded in obtaining the Cape Race canister, which contained, however, no summary of news, but merely two newspapers, from which the following summary of the European intelligence is compiled.

The Cunard steamship *Canada* arrived at Boston late Thursday night. Her mails, dispatched south by the morning train, reached this City yesterday afternoon. Our correspondence and extracts from foreign journals give full details of the news previously telegraphed.

Both England and France have agreed that, in consideration of the mission of Fuad Pasha to Syria, they will for the present abstain from direct interference. In the event, however, of the Porte proving incapable of putting a stop to the conflict between the Druses and Maronites, England and France have concerted identical instructions to be given to their respective Admirals, authorizing the latter to effect a disembarcation at Beyrout should the massacres continue.

We have news of another combat on the 15th ult, between the Circassians and the Russians. A strong Russian detachment was on that day escorting a large remittance of specie to a neighboring military station, when they were assailed by a body of the mountaineers, and, after an obstinate fight, defeated, with the loss of the whole convoy of roubles. The prize being so considerable, the struggle is said to have been proportionately bloody, with large corresponding loss on both sides. Six days before a general exchange of prisoners had taken place at Soujak.

### MASSACRE AT DAMASCUS.

The British Government is said to have received intelligence of a fearful massacre of Christians at Damascus. Five hundred were killed, amongst whom was the Dutch Consul. The American Consul was wounded.

### NAPLES AND SICILY.

The two vessels which passed over to Garibaldi are merchant steamers.

It is confirmed that the steamer *Veloce* has passed over to Garibaldi.

Naples, Saturday, July 14.

Patrols are constantly traveling the streets. The moderate party is full of apprehensions concerning the stabbing of an inspector of the former police on the 12th, in the Strada de Toledo.

A proclamation of Garibaldi against the Bourbon dynasty has been distributed. He says: "I am a royalist, but prefer Victor Emmanuel, who will head us against Austria."

Naples, *via* Turin, Tuesday, July 17, 1860.

There has been a conflict between the troops and the people in consequence of popular manifestations in favor of some refugees who had disembarked at Naples. Several persons were killed.

The Ministry has been dismissed and a new Cabinet formed.

### EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

### The Feeling with Reference to Garibaldi and his Movements—Action of the French Government—The Aims of Napoleon—Condition of the Christians in Turkey, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Thursday, July 12, 1860.

It is evident that there is an undercurrent of ill-feeling among the European Courts in regard to the events beyond the Alps, which forebodes no good to the glorious cause in which Garibaldi is engaged. It is no trifle to attack that divine principle on which so many crowns repose, and thus we see certain monarchs—the constant observer of European poli- need not be told their names—drawing themselves up, and recoiling from this new doctrine of popular rights as from their own death-warrants. It is altogether natural that the Governments which gravitate around these old absolutist ideas should regard with aversion the progress which the principle of national sovereignty is making. Napoleon is naturally excepted from the list, but he cannot withdraw himself totally from the influence of his brother sovereigns; he dare not show an utter indifference to their wishes on such a subject as this. To this influence and to this pressure we are entirely disposed to attribute his efforts of to-day at Turin in favor of an alliance between Naples and Sardinia. How far these efforts are sincere, or what sort of alliance is proposed, we do not know; but there can be no doubt of the fact that the French Government has joined other European Governments at Turin, in favor of the maintenance of the present dynasty at Naples.

But it may be said here, as was said of the annexation of Tuscany and the Romagna, Napoleon opposed those measures, and yet they were accomplished, and he was among the first to recognize them—acts which were due to that magnificent *coup de maître* of Napoleon at Villafranca—the insertion of the non-intervention clause. It is, in fact, this non-intervention clause which forms the key of the situation in Italy. No matter how far revolution may extend west and south of the Mincio, France and Austria have guaranteed that there shall be no armed intervention to constrain the Italians in the regulation of their affairs. No matter what provocations may be offered to any foreign Power, such as Austria or Russia, to interfere, they are stopped at the threshold by the non-intervention clause of Villafranca. As events unroll themselves, we are more and more struck with the diplomatic foresight of Napoleon, in being thus able to comprehend in one single word the present and future destinies of the entire Peninsula. It may indeed be that he did not at the time see the various applications of which this non-intervention clause was susceptible, nor comprehend the full extent of its influence; but we are sure that in view of the present complications he must regard this as one of the most important victories of his life. The Saint Sauveur manifesto was evidently written behind and under the protection of this "saving clause;" so too were the recommendations against the annexation of Tuscany and the Romagna; the same may be said of all the acts of the French Government having in view a restraining of the annexation fever of Piedmont. Its counsels might or might not be taken. Italy held her destinies in her own hand; do what she would, there was to be no armed intervention.

The reader need not be reminded that the same non-intervention clause may be the pivot on which turns the present conduct of the French Government at Turin; it may counsel an alliance with Naples, knowing, and perhaps hoping, that it will not be accepted. But Russia, Austria, and Prussia are quieted by this adherence of Napoleon to the principle which is the key-stone of their power, while the great and glorious work of the union of Italy may go on and flourish under the protection of this non-intervention clause of Villafranca.

The monarchies of the Continent, in pushing Napoleon to aid in the protection of Francis II., urge the adoption of Napoleon's own scheme of an Italian Confederation. But when Napoleon proposed this scheme at Villafranca, he did not know the difficulties it would encounter; the combination is certainly a beautiful one in theory, but it meets no sympathy among the Italians, and is calculated to give birth to fatal complications. Piedmont is violently opposed to any such scheme, the Pope will never accept it but by force, and even the King of Naples, who now shows a willingness to accept it, does so only as a temporary measure by which to escape from something worse. In such a Confederation the King of Naples will endeavor to include Venetia, for then the combined Courts of Naples, Rome and Vienna would reduce Piedmont and the liberal movement to impotency, and we would thus see Italy suddenly thrown back into the darkest days of her history.

So disastrous a result as this for Piedmont and for Italy cannot be the aim of Napoleon; it would be contrary to the promise he made Italy in the commencement of the late war, and contrary to his constantly expressed sympathy for the Italian cause. We cannot believe, therefore, that Napoleon is lending any serious aid to the Court of Naples in the formation of an alliance with Piedmont, or in the organization of an Italian Confederation which shall tie Venetia and render Piedmont powerless. It cannot be doubted that he has recommended such an alliance to Count Cavour, but we must wait to see the motive and the result of this recommendation before passing a verdict upon it.

The position of Count Cavour in regard to Sicily and the question of unity is not at all understood. We know, indeed, the general policy and the sympathies of this statesman, but so many new issues have sprung into existence, so many complications have crept into the general question in dispute, that we have quite passed into chaos again. There is reason to believe that the Prime Minister of Sardinia was never more perplexed to see his way through than at the present moment, and it is well, indeed, for the rising fortunes of this gallant little State that she has not a man at the helm less firm or less long sighted than Cavour. We see, however, two great and astonishing facts in regard to the Piedmontese Cabinet which are not clear, the first of which is that Garibaldi, in constant and direct communication with this Cabinet, and with his army sufficiently organized, has ceased to advance, and the second that this Cabinet does not at once and peremptorily refuse the overtures of the King of Naples for an alliance. The friends of Garibaldi insist that he is waiting for the reaction at Naples, and if there be no reaction, they say that he will then abandon the Neapolitans entirely, and direct his unique attack upon Messina. The frequent agents that pass back and forth between Garibaldi and the palace of Victor Emanuel prove that there is a complete understanding between these two, at least; and, since there exists at Palermo no reason why the attack on the Neapolitan forts should not take place at once, it is argued that diplomacy at Turin is alone responsible for the delay.

After all, everything depends upon what Piedmont may do, or rather upon what she is permitted to do. If she refuses totally any countenance to the new order of things in Naples, thereby assuming involuntarily a position of hostility, the war will go on, and sooner or later extend to the main land; if, on the contrary, Piedmont is forced to consent to any sort of an alliance, any sort of an acquiescence in the maintenance of Francis II., the war will stop in Sicily perhaps before the fall of Messina. It is even said that in such an event Garibaldi will abandon the cause where it is.

It is declared officially in the English Parliament that France has not exercised any pressure upon Piedmont—only volunteered her counsels. Without doubt; for where there exists a solemn engagement of non-intervention, anything else than counsel would be more than an impertinence, it would be a farce.

It appears certain that the Neapolitans have had their Garibaldi enthusiasm neutralized by the new order of things instituted by the new cabinet. All witnesses combine in testifying to the fact, and the readiness with which many furious Garibaldians of yesterday have been metamorphosed into submissive Bourbonians of to-day gives one a curious idea of the stability of Italian patriotism. In fine, it is very generally believed that Garibaldi will not go to Naples unless he is called there by the people; he will not attempt to force their liberties upon them.

Independently of the Italian question there is a certain degree of sourness reigning among the Governments of Europe, of which, however, the Italian question is made the pretext. The hostility of Switzerland to the French policy in Savoy is as active as ever, and certain States, as, for example, England, look at the question entirely from the Swiss point of view. Then the Eastern question, upon which there ought now at least to be no two opinions, does nevertheless keep alive jealousies and suspicions which may again culminate in an open rupture. The divisions and the jealousies among the German States on local questions have been widened and increased by the imperial and royal meeting of Baden Baden, while the general fear of Napoleon's designs upon the Rhine are not a particle allayed. Add to this the unsettled state of affairs in Austria, and we have a condition of things which warrants the States in keeping up and even increasing their armaments, as many of them are doing, and renders it not at all improbable that we may have a new resort to arms before two years roll around. Notwithstanding the universal shout of laughter which followed on the Continent the silly vauntings of the London journals after their Volunteer Review, the politicians best acquainted with the English character acknowledge that there is a serious side to the matter, since there is no fact more prominent in history than that Englishmen when they feel themselves strong grow insolent, and are not satisfied till they are treated to a war.

Such is the interest all at once awakened in the condition of the Christians in Turkey, that many of the daily journals have suppressed their standing head of "Latest from the Two Sicilies," and substituted that of "Latest from Syria." To tell the truth, it is feared each day that the telegraph may bring the tidings of another terrible massacre; for although the French Government has acted very promptly in the matter, and although the Ottoman Government seems disposed to do its duty, it is feared that before a sufficient armed force can be landed in the country, the massacres will have recommenced. A German journal—the *Gazette*, of Cologne—has aroused a storm of indignation in France by declaring that the conduct and provocations of the French priesthood in Syria were the cause of the outbreak.

A curious incident in connexion with the Prince Napoleon has excited this week the attention of the political world. The Prince, with a view to the something which may "turn up" in the future, has always maintained in principle, the democratic tendencies which distinguished him when a leader, or an affected leader of the Mountain, in the Legislature of the Republic. The Prince's organ, so long as M. de Girardin owned or directed it, was the *Presse*, but when M. Solar became proprietor the connexion was broken off. The Prince then aided M. Gueroult, a very able writer and one of the few journalists at Paris who understand journalism, to start a new paper called the *Opinione Nationale*, which in a year's time has gained a circulation of 18,000. The *Opinione* is very advanced in its political doctrines, supports Garibaldi, and his cause *à outrance*, and has this advantage over its cotemporaries, that it obtains at once and directly from the Prince Napoleon, the news which he obtains by telegraph or otherwise from his father-in-law, the King of Sardinia.

Two days after the funeral of the Prince Jerome, the *Opinione* contained a long article from the pen of M. Gueroult, eulogistic of the Prince Napoleon, and calling upon the Emperor to give him a higher position, and a more prominent place before the country than he now occupies. He refers to the Prince's liberal tendencies, to his speeches in opposition to centralization, hopes the Emperor will listen to his counsels in favor of a greater liberty, and terminates by pointing to him as the great hope of the Democracy of France. In fine, the article of M. Gueroult is regarded as a call upon the Democracy to gather around the Prince Napoleon as their protector and chief, under the present Government, and as the chief of the nation if this Government no longer existed. The reader is permitted to extend the illusion further, and thus it would not be difficult to find in the article a call to revolt in favor of the Prince's claim to the throne as a liberal Emperor, with all the benefits of a free Press, freedom of speech, and a *bona fide* Legislature.

Such an article could not pass unnoticed by the Emperor. The public knew the relations existing between the Prince and the editor who penned the article, and might be justified in coming to the conclusion that the Prince approved it, and that he willingly, upon the death of his father, assumed this position of apparent antagonism to the Emperor. So the *Moniteur* was made to say that the article of the *Opinione* was written without the Prince's consent, and that he was profoundly mortified on account of it, and stigmatized the article as indelicate and unwise. That is the end of the subject officially, but there is no end to the private conversation about it.

In a biography of the Prince Jerome, just published, there occurs the following language, in regard to the Prince's American marriage: "At one of the *fêtes* given to the Prince during his stay in the American cities, he encountered a beautiful young lady of Baltimore, a Miss Patterson, and not wishing to make of her a mistress, he married her lawfully." I do not quote this sentence so much to show the injustice done to the American family, for this is proverbial, as to draw attention to the immorality of idea which is disclosed. By this sentence, in effect, we are carried back to the feudal period, when a man, because he was a Prince, had a right not only to the lives of the men, but to the virtue of the women. It is not probable that the slur thrown upon an honorable family in the above sentence was intended as such; the writer no doubt supposed that, because it was a Prince, there could have been no refusal. So that the odium of the observation falls upon the writer, and not upon the family.

For the last few days, the Parisians have been treated to the sight of a company of Piedmontese officers and soldiers promenading in bands under the protection of French officers and soldiers through the streets of the town. They compare very favorably with the French soldiers not only in physique but in their uniform and soldierly bearing. A certain proportion of these men are to be incorporated into the Imperial Guard, and the rest, composing the famous Brigade of Savoy, are to form the One Hundred and Third (and last) Regiment of Infantry of the Line of the French Army. All these soldiers are men belonging by birth to the new territory annexed to France.

A considerable number of Americans have joined the army of Garibaldi; a young Virginian left Paris yesterday with a commission as Lieutenant he had just received from head-quarters at Palermo.

MALAKOFF.

### AFFAIRS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

### The Volunteers Unpopular at Court—Literary Matters—A Rival to Punch—Rarey—The Galway Line—Col. Turr, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, July 14, 1860.

It is no use saying otherwise—the volunteer force of England is not popular at Court. I don't mean to say that the Queen would not be proud of it were she not married to a German Prince; but certain it is that Albert dislikes the volunteers, and does everything in his power to snub them. What the Court likes is the machine-like soldier,—the Guardsman, attired in the real prescribed livery of war. Such is the true German feeling, which would prefer risking the loss of a kingdom, or the greatest empire in the world, to having anything save a regular army. When the Queen went to the Volunteer Review in Hyde Park, she merely drove there in her carriage; she did not ride on horseback, wearing her scarlet habit and plumed hat. The expression was, as plain as words could speak: "Here is something forced upon me by my loving subjects, and I must go through with it." The Prince Consort felt actually uncomfortable in the presence of that free volunteer force. He knew that he and they never could understand each other. He would have preferred a Swiss Guard, or a mercenary legion of the offscourings of Europe, without all that heart and brain patriotism and other insubordinate qualities. The Monday after the Volunteer Review, the Queen and Prince rushed off *en famille* to Aldershott. There they were at home, and became animated beings. The Queen visited the men's huts, and came out in the Elizabethan style. The Prince looked at ease. These were soldiers, he doubtless thought, who would ride down a mob, or fire upon their fellow-citizens—deeds for which he commended a regiment of the Guards, the other day, at the anniversary dinner over which he presided. It is true that the Queen fired off the first rifle shot at Wimbledon, a proceeding which I cannot help thinking might have been dispensed with, since it has occasioned much ridicule abroad; but in spite of this gracious, though not graceful act, the Volunteers are not liked at Court, and they will be less liked when the popular element is introduced in the shape of a fair representation of the working classes. Not that the working classes of England are suspected of disloyalty. Far from it. But a popular armed force is instinctively dreaded by Royal and Princely Germanism. It is contrary to their traditions, their habits, and their notions altogether. Mr. Sidney Herbert takes his cue from the Court. He was too busy to go down to the Crystal Palace and distribute the prizes as was announced. So it was done by Earl de Grey and Ripon, in a feeble, inaudible voice, very inappropriate to the occasion. I cannot but think that it is a pity Her Majesty did not distribute the prizes with her own august hands. If Lord de Grey could not be heard, Lord Elcho made amends for him. He sung out the names of the candidates in rare style, and the audience were delighted with his voice. If a low pitch of voice be "an excellent thing in woman," it is not in a public orator on such an occasion. The Swiss were greatly and deservedly applauded, and they deserved to be, on account of the national independence of the country represented by them, as well as their individual modesty of demeanor and excellent shooting. Apropos of modesty and rifle-shooting, as Mr. Brady said last night, the Queen's prize was won by a Scotchman, but *there was not a single Irishman among the competitors*. I, too, in my turn, beg to ask honorable gentlemen on the other side of the Atlantic, why there was not an American, as well as a Swiss deputation of riflemen? I hope that another time this will be the case. It will be surely something to boast of if an American backwoodsman can, as he ought to do, hit John Bull's bull's-eye better than that top-booted worthy himself, aye and "wipe his eye," as the sporting phrase runs, into the bargain. Where is the Leatherstocking? Where is Natty Bumppo? Where the immortal Col. Crockett? Cannot Col. Jack Hayes teach us a lesson, or Col Colt? Have the New-York volunteers or the Boston "Tigers" no crack shot?

The most promising feature of the volunteer movement here is the formation of a real working-man's brigade, to be equipped in the true Garibaldi style and costume, and paraded on Saturdays and Sundays. This brigade is, I am told, to be commanded by the famous Gen. Beatson, of Indian and Bashi-Bazouk renown; and, composed of such material and under such command, it bids fair to be the most efficient volunteer division of all. The Sapper and Miner regiments will be picked out of the best conducted "navvies," and it will be considered a sign manual of good conduct and workmanlike excellence to belong to this brigade. Before the Orpheonists left London they were overwhelmed with a present of Bibles from the Exeter Hall enthusiasts or bigots. Surely, this was very bad taste. Suppose that Lord Shaftesbury and Sir Culling Eardley were to go over to Paris, or 3,000 British glee singers to make an inroad in French Territory, would it not be an insult somewhat merited to, the case of the first-mentioned individuals, to present them with a lot of missals, or beads and crosses? Before quitting the subject of the Volunteers, I ought to have told you that to-day a sham-fight takes place at Bromley, in Kent, chiefly got up by Viscount Ranelagh, which a wag says will be one of the "shammest" fights ever known. I think this is an ill-natured remark, as I believe the Volunteers will do well on the occasion, and it is quite time that such evolutions should take place.

Poor Brough's literary "remains" are to be collected and edited by John Hollingshead, a conscientious and amiable gentleman, and well-known contributor to periodical literature. Now that he is dead and gone—killed, as I remember some one said of another literary unfortunate, for want of £500—all the world is agog to do his widow and children a service. I should not wonder if £500 were now raised for the survivors. But £500,000 would not resuscitate the quaint, witty, genial, and loving friend who has gone from among that busy circle, and is now as silent as "Yorick." Why cannot folks help a man when he is alive? It is true that the "Literary Fund" doled out £60 to Brough when the cold hand of Death had already anticipated the cold hand of *such* charity, and lay heavy upon his worn and aching breast. Brough died at Hulme, near Manchester, weather-bound on his way to Wales. I received a letter from him by amanuensis, only two or three days before his death. He was anticipating a trip to a milder climate by a steamer of the North African Company. As I said, all the world, that is, the extensive literary *clique* who knew him, is agog to raise money for those whom he has left behind. It is well to do so; it would have been better had it been done earlier. I fear that some of these considerate gentlemen think more of themselves, and what parts they shall play, and whether the Queen will honor their performance, than of their quondam friend and associate, Robert Brough. I understand that one of his own burlesques will be played on benefit nights at more than one theatre. There will be something ghastly in the mirth evoked upon such occasions.

I observe it stated by a correspondent of your journal that the Cornhill *Magazine* is a commercial failure. I do not think that this is the case; but such an event is wholly irrespective of its merits. There is very little taste or appreciation left in the British public. Publishers like Smith & Elder, an editor like Thackeray, and contributors such as George Meredith (Bulwer Lytton's son), Burgoyne, Trollope and Sala, would make anything go down. No matter about the merit of the articles; that has little or nothing to do with the sale. Yesterday I picked up a little poem called "Magdalene," published last year, which fell completely dead. I never heard of it before, and have not the slightest conception who the author may be. It is powerfully, nay exquisitely, written. Its conception and execution are of high moral excellence. It would have done honor to the greatest of our poets. But I never even saw it reviewed or mentioned. It is not the appreciation of what is bad as the total want of appreciation of what is good, which is the worst literary sign of "the age we live in."

A rival publication to *Punch* has appeared, in the shape of the *British Lion*. It is in the same form as *Punch*, which I think hardly fair and correct. I have only seen one number, and I do not think that the tail of this serial will continue to wag very long. *Diogenes* ran *Punch* hard in wit and pictorial fancy; but it would not do—the latter had got the start, and the ear and eye of the public, and *Diogenes* was compelled after a hard struggle to snuff out his lantern and shut up his tub. The *British Lion* is a sickly-looking beast. Not but that I wish well to him and like the tone of his roar. He is an advocate of muscularity and an enemy of cant. I have only seen or heard growl the first; but I do not hesitate to say that the capital sunk in this periodical is gone forever.

Your countryman, Rarey, has departed for Shetland to purchase ponies in that locality. The other day he exhibited his powers at the Crystal Palace to 7,000 persons, for which single entertainment he received £150 clear. I am a believer in Rarey, whom I saw conquer a fiend of a horse after three-quarters of an hour's struggle between man and beast; but those who happen to go on days when the subjects are indifferently savage, come away in a rage and pronounce Rarey very unjustly a humbug. It is impossible to get hold of a *Cruiser* every day, and these complainants should go a second time to see Rarey.

The Turkish Bath is quite the rage here now. There is one instituted on the plan of eccentric Mr. David Urquhart, opposite the Queen's stables in Pimlico, where authors and artists especially get parboiled, scrubbed and kneaded, many of them almost daily. Urquhart having failed to cleanse the perverted minds of his countrymen by means of mingled logic and abuse, has devoted his efforts to polish the cuticle of the British public. He seems in point of popularity to be far more successful in his physical than his mental attempts to tinker,—I beg pardon, to restore, renovate and re-create, (not recreate,) the constitutions of his countrymen.

The Galway line is almost badgered out of existence by Government and Parliament, Liverpool and the Post-office, attacks upon Mr. Lever and its Irish shareholders. "Oh! who would be a merman bold?" wrote Tennyson; and answered himself affirmatively that he would like to try the condition of that fabulous existence. "Who would be a director of the Galway line?" Not I, in faith. No one will let them alone. Mr. Lever's doings with *the* O'Malley Irwin, (the Wikoff, the old man of the sea, the Bottle Imp and Evil Genius of the undertaking,) furnish every one with a gibe and sneer against the undertaking. The Atlantic Company, feeling *nowhere*, and assailed on all sides, concluded the sale of their contract, as I told you, to the Canadian Company for £200,000, as it was understood, under pressure from the Government. Lo and behold! it appears now that the Government will not sanction the sale. They won't let the Company stop or go on—die decently, or live tranquilly. The Post office offers every impediment in its power, and once a week stops or seeks to stop the mails. Everything must have an end, and so must the Company very soon, if this persecution cease not. No Company had ever such difficulties to contend against, and it is certain that they are not well treated.

Gen. Turr has been decorated by the King of Sardinia. This is significant. Turr is in bad health, suffering from pulmonary disease. Part of his mission to Turin was to obtain the release of Giorgini, Military Governor of the Fort of Orbitello, who supplied him with the four guns and ammunition for Sicily. It was Turr who negotiated for these, representing the King to be favorable.

"I cannot," said the Commandant; "I shall be cashiered, arrested and imprisoned."

"What is that," replied Turr, "to our risk, who go to the work of liberation? We run the gauntlet of the Neapolitan fleet, and if we meet with a cruiser we must fire our magazine and be blown up. If we succeed in landing, we are 1,000 to 20,000 men. We shall probably be hunted in the mountains and shot down like dogs, or if taken, be tortured, and rot in the dungeons of the oppressor. What is your risk to ours?"

"Take what you want," was the generous answer; and immediately after Turr and the expedition had departed, the Commandant surrendered himself to arrest and imprisonment in his own fort.

The *Veloce*, corvette, 6, has quitted the Neapolitan fleet, and hoisted the flag of the Dictator. With this he will be enabled, perhaps, to capture the rest. Several English officers have gone out to Garibaldi, and now that he has got the "tin," every greedy speculator is ready to assist him. There have been some shameful deals in muskets. Guns not worth 16s. have been generously imported and sold for 36s. This cannot be helped. Where is Kossuth's great commercial deal in small arms just now? Colt's agent can't sell his rifled muskets—or, had not lately—and was heartily sick of the affair. As "charity" gives away coats, boots, and hats, that have ceased to be wearable, so sympathy with patriots would bestow on them any rubbish, as if anything were good enough for a liberator. But I advise the Garibaldians to have none save the very best arms and material. It will come much cheaper in the end.

### THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

### GARIBALDI'S MILITARY MEASURES.

Advices from Messina to the 8th inst., transmitted by way of Marseilles, state that Col. Medici was at the village of Barcelona, waiting volunteers. He had reconnoitered the heights of Messina. The attack of Milazzo was fixed for the 10th inst. Assassinations took place at Messina on the night of the 7th. The Neapolitan army was demoralized. The soldiers were deserting.

A letter from Genoa, dated Tuesday, states that on the previous day 1,500 volunteers embarked for Sicily. Another embarkation was to take place on Tuesday evening, and volunteers continued to flock into Genoa from all parts of Northern Italy.

A letter in the *Constitutionnel* states that two projects were under discussion in the Sicilian Council of Ministers. One was to drive the Neapolitans out of Messina and Sicily. The other plan is to leave Messina to invade the continent and overthrow the King, and then to take a vote on annexation. Gen. Garibaldi is reported to have declared that when the Neapolitans had given him such proofs of confidence as the Sicilians, by remaining in insurrection six weeks, he would occupy himself about them; but until they did so, he must abandon them to their own resources.

### WAR MATERIEL FOR GARIBALDI.

*From the Liverpool Times.*

We violate no confidence in stating, as we are enabled to do, that the patriotic Dictator of Sicily has, through his agents here, been successful in negotiating the purchase of some noble vessels for the flotilla which he is forming. According to the letter of our Paris correspondent, two of these have already sailed. There can be no hesitation in now stating that one of these is the *City of Aberdeen* paddle wheel steamer; and others, if not yet gone, may be shortly upon the way. The last purchase of the kind, which was effected yesterday, is that of a magnificent screw-steamer of about 1,500 tons, built upon lines designed to combine speed and carrying capacity, which is considered by competent surveyors to be well adapted to carry the heavy armament of a steam sloop-of-war.

Garibaldi's agents here are in possession of ample means; and we are not surprised, therefore, that their attention should have been directed to an inspection of the stock of arms and other warlike munitions with which some of the warehouses of our large wholesale exporters abound. They are said to have especially admired a stock of 23,000 rifles, of the value of about 35s. each.

### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN VESSELS AT GENOA.

*Turin, July 10. Correspondence of the London Times.*

Yesterday the two vessels captured by the Neapolitans—one the small steamer *Utile*, and the other the American clipper—arrived at Genoa after a stoppage of three days at Portoferraio. The volunteers would have gladly gone on to Sicily, if they could; but our Minister at Naples, Marquis di Villamarina, had pledged his word of honor that they should come to Genoa, and as he is not a Bourbon, nor a Bourbon's Minister, his word could not be broken. They were kept at Gaeta for eighteen days, badly used at first, but rather better towards the last. Their surprise was great, having known nothing of what had been going on at Naples in the *interim*, to see the Neapolitan men-of-war hoisting the tri colored flag; but as they did not see in the middle of it the arms of Savoy, they were puzzled immensely. But they greeted the flag, nevertheless, with cries of "Long live Italy! Long live Garibaldi!" Being now at Genoa, they have heard how matters stand, and rejoice at the freedom gained, though grieving at the same time at their having been unable to strike one good blow for it on a battle field.

### NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN NAPLES AND PIEDMONT.

*Paris Correspondence of the London Times.*

It has been stated that certain overtures, or propositions have been made to Piedmont by the Neapolitan Government, with a view to an understanding for the pacification of Italy, and an answer returned. No such propositions have as yet been tendered to Piedmont, and, consequently, no answer has been returned. I do not mean to say that, in its extremity, the Neapolitan Government has not contemplated this or anything else that would afford a chance of escape from utter ruin. It was contemplated, and the Marquis di Villamarina, Victor Emanuel's representative at Naples, being sounded on the subject, wrote to his Government for instructions how to act, and how to answer, should it be brought officially before him. Those instructions he has received. Victor Emanuel will have no objection to coöperate with the King of Naples (I can hardly say King of the Two Sicilies) for the independence and security of the Italian Peninsula. The conditions which he imposes as indispensable to this coöperation render it very problematical, and perhaps they explain the delay of the Court of Naples. They require that the Neapolitan people shall signify beforehand, and in a manner not to be mistaken, their readiness to accept the liberal concessions made by the King, their perfect confidence in his sincerity in offering, and his resolution to maintain them, and their willingness to try once more how far a Neapolitan Bourbon can respect his solemn oath; that the King of Naples shall in reality, and not in form, detach himself from Austria as completely as if Austria had disappeared politically from Europe; and, above all, that no attempt shall be made to recover the possession of Sicily by force of arms, for, doubtless, M. Cavour regards Sicily as already gone. A letter from Naples received here this morning, mentions that the concessions made by the King are really looked upon in a more serious light than was supposed. The Neapolitans know, or ought to know, what amount of confidence to attach to promises made *in extremis*. They know the King, and he knows them. The motives of Piedmont are doubtless disinterested in this question and she desires less her own aggrandizement than the happiness of the Italian Peninsula; but I apprehend she would not be much grieved to find that the Neapolitans refused anything short of the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty and the annexation to Piedmont. The moment is certainly propitious, and if it be accompanied with material advantage, all the better. Whatever the opinion of the people at Naples, it is certain that here every one laughs at the notion that the King means to keep his word. If his conscience recoils at repeating the perjuries of his father, there will always be found some cunning casuist to reason away his scruples.

### ANNEXATION OF SICILY TO PIEDMONT.

In the House of Commons on the 13th inst., Sir R. Peel moved an address for copies or extracts of papers relating to the threatened annexation of Sicily to Piedmont, and for any information received by Her Majesty's Government as to the probable demands of France consequent upon the event of that annexation taking place; also for any papers showing that Her Majesty's Government have within the last few weeks intimated to the Government of Turin that the continued aggressive policy of that Government would not be viewed with indifference by Great Britain. He took occasion to invite the attention of the House to the subject, observing that the question of Sicily directly concerned this country commercially as well as in a political point of view, and that Sardinia, in this question, was but a tool in the hands of the Emperor of the French. He called upon Lord J. Russell frankly to express his views upon this question, and to declare the policy he was following. Adverting to the efforts made to attach Sicily to Sardinia, he asked whether the man who had sold the citizens of Nice and the mountaineers of the Alps, who had bartered the liberty and the interests of brave and devoted subjects who had served the House of Savoy, ought to be selected to be King of Italy. He reminded Lord J. Russell of the policy he had pursued in 1848, and asked whether he adhered to the same policy now, or whether he desired that Italy should be united to Sardinia, a mere instrument, he repeated, of the Emperor of the French. As Lord John had not approved the proceedings of Garibaldi, he hoped he did not desire this union, and that the political independence of Sicily would be secured by the guarantee of the European Powers.

In the course of his reply, Lord John Russell said:

"I have stated on former occasions, when Garibaldi was reproached with being a fillibuster, that the name could not justly be applied to a man who had rescued a country from slavery, and placed it in a position of liberty and happiness. Garibaldi is, at least, a man of very extraordinary character. [Hear, hear.] He landed with between 1,000 and 2,000 men, and in the course, I believe, of a fortnight 18,000 or 20,000 of the forces of the King of Naples agreed to evacuate Palermo, and the people of Sicily followed him as their deliverer. [Hear, hear.] Well, then, again comes a new position of affairs. It may be that the people of Sicily will declare in favor of annexation. It may be, and I think it likely, that an attempt to annex Sicily and then to annex Naples, and, I suppose, the Roman States, would not end in the consolidation of a firm Government. For my own part, I doubt very much whether the people of the north of Italy can, under the same sceptre with the people of southern Italy, form a firm and permanent Government, which would act in harmony for the welfare of the Peninsula. These are my doubts and my opinions. If the King of Naples is able by the concessions which he has made to conciliate the Neapolitans, and induce them to live under his rule with free institutions, Her Majesty's Government cannot find fault with such a result. Again, if the people of Sicily can obtain the constitution of 1812, and are satisfied with the constitution, it is not for us to find fault with the arrangement. But, on the other hand, we will never lose sight of the principle which we have before enunciated, and which we think is a sacred principle—one to which there are indeed some, but very rare, exceptions—namely that with regard to the internal government of a country the people of that country are the best judges, and that no one should interfere by force to coerce and to overwhelm their decision [Cheers.] It is not only a nice question, but it is one of the most extreme difficulty, for foreigners to declare, "Such a man is worthy of your confidence; such a Prince may be safely followed; such a chief is a good political adviser, such another will give you a constitution under which you may live happy." A foreigner should speak on such matters with great measure and with great reserve, and can only give an opinion according to the imperfect lights which he may possess. It is, therefore, for the people of Sicily and of Naples, and I must add also—whoever may be offended by that expression—it is for the people of the Roman States themselves to say what is the form of Government under which they choose to live. [Cheers.] With regard to the policy of the British Government, we may from day to day have to treat of matters in which our relations with other Powers may induce us to recommend a particular measure at one time or a certain course at another; but I can assure the House, and it is the only word and the last word I have to say, that, as far as concerns the people of Italy, we have no other policy than to leave them to decide for themselves their own fate. [Hear, hear.] If their decision should be such as tends to the future happiness and independence of Italy, I feel confident we shall rejoice at it, and not on account of Italy alone.

"Who values liberty confines
His love for her within no narrow bounds;"

and I believe that for the liberty and happiness of Europe, as well as for "the balance of power" in Europe—a phrase which is often abused, but which yet has a clear and significant meaning—there can be no better guarantee and no greater security than the independence of Italy. [Loud cheers.]

### MEASURES OF THE NEAPOLITAN MINISTRY.

*Correspondence of the London News.*

The following important intelligence has been communicated to me from an official source. It was decided yesterday at the council to offer the constitution of 1812 to the Sicilians, on the ground of its being the law of the land, and never having been abolished. According to the idea of the Government, the relations between Italy and Naples would be precisely those of Norway and Sweden—one King, two separate constitutions, parliaments, armies and administrations. Certain modifications, rendered necessary by the altered condition of the country, would be reserved for the Sicilian Parliament to make, and the article in the old constitution, providing, under certain circumstances, for the complete separation of the two branches of the kingdom under two sovereigns is abolished. England and France have been informed of the propositions, and have been requested to give their good offices, and I can now state that the answers have been received. France assents; England hesitates until an unconditional promise is given not to renew hostilities against Sicily. I know that the Neapolitan Government agrees in principle with England, but is under the apprehension that the avowal of such an intention might impede rather than promote the reconciliation. There is the fullest intention on the part of the present ministers to disembarrass themselves as soon as possible of foreign troops, and, in fact, I have the fullest confidence in their honesty.

### THE NEAPOLITAN AMNESTY.

The following is the text of the amnesty lately granted by the King of Naples:

Article 1. Penal proceedings are abolished as regards all persons accused of political offences, and consequently any ulterior action against those in confinement or absent for facts anterior to the 25th June is prohibited.

Art. 2. All principal or accessory punishment which remains unfinished for such offences, including perpetual exile from the kingdom, even for those on whom it has been inflicted in commutation of other penalties, is also remitted.

Art. 3. Those persons will have the benefit of the amnesty who have been already condemned by default for political offences, and equally with those who, from measures of precaution founded on political motives, had left the kingdom, will have the power of returning to it.

Art. 4. If, however, political offenders have to answer for offences committed against the common law, justice will take its course against them, but only for such offences; and we reserve to ourselves, under any circumstances, to accord a diminution of punishment in any particular case we think proper.

Art. 5. The above extensions do not derogate from the rights established by law for civil actions or reparations, and for the recovery of judicial expenses as far as regards only the parties civilly concerned. As to those which belong to the State and the general administration of the finances, no further proceedings or ulterior execution will take place.

Art. 6. Our Ministers of Justice, Public Works, Interior, Finance, and Foreign Affairs, are charged, each as far as he is concerned, with the execution of the present decree.

FRANCIS II.

### MORE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.

### DESTRUCTION OF DEIR-EL-KAMAR.

Affairs in this Province are looking blacker and blacker. Yesterday we had the fearful news of the village of Deir-el-Kamar being sacked, burnt, and every Christian male, to the number of two thousand and more, being put to the sword by the Druses, who a fortnight before had disarmed them, in cold blood. The women and children were allowed to escape, and reached the mouth of the Damoor River, half-way between this and Sidon, yesterday, whence they were brought up last night and this morning, to the number of 1,100, by Her Britannic Majesty's ships *Gannet* and *Mohawk*. Of the men of Deir el Kamar, not more than thirty have escaped. The town is all burnt. The refugees say that the Turkish soldiers sided with the Druses, helping them to butcher the people, and that they, the Sultan's troops, were the only people who insulted the women, of whom not a few met with the worst treatment by them.

Beyrout itself is in a panic to-day.

This morning early a Moslem was killed in a quarrel with a Christian, and the Moslem population flew to arms directly, declaring that unless the murderer was found and given up to them not a Christian should be left alive in the place. The culprit has not yet been found, and we are in anything but an enviable state, although we certainly have men-of-war enough in the roads to blow the place to pieces. A Turkish line of battle ship, with 2,000 troops on board, arrived this morning from Constantinople. These are far more than enough to prevent any disturbance whatever. But the question is, whether the will to prevent the shedding of Christian blood exists amongst the Turkish authorities. After what has happened at Deir-el Kamar, Zahle, Tezzin, Hasbeiya, Rasheiya, Sidon, and other places, how is it possible to put any faith in the promises, protests, or oaths of the Turks! Yesterday, the consuls-general offered to land 200 men from the Russian, French and English men-of-war, in order to restore confidence to the place; but the Turkish authorities would not listen to it for a moment, protesting that such would be an infringement of the Sultan's rights. To-day matters are worse. My own opinion is that the Turks wish so to disgust both the consuls and other Europeans, that all may take refuge on board the ship of war, and then not a native Christian will be left to tell the tale throughout Syria. We have in harbor—of English ships the *Exmouth*, 90; the *Gannet*, 11; and the *Mohawk*, gunboat. Of French, the *Zénobie*, 50; and *Sentinelle*, 10; besides a large Russian frigate of 60 guns, and a Turkish line-of-battle ship. There is to be a meeting at 4 o'clock, P. M., to-day, at the English Consulate, of the commanders of ships-of-war, the Turkish General and the Consuls-General to concert measures for the safety of the town. One good thing is, that the General who has arrived in command of the troops is a Christian, Kemed, the Hungarian who behaved so well at Kars. This has inspired the Christian population with more confidence, but truth compels me to say that we are still sitting on a volcano, which may at any moment break out. If the Moslems were to rise, and the Turkish troops to behave well, all would go right, but unfortunately Moslems will never act against Moslems—never, at any rate, on behalf of Christians.

The business of Beyrout is at a stand still; all the specie of the Ottoman Bank has been sent on board the *Exmouth*, and in the streets hardly a soul is to be seen.

4 P. M.—As I write, news has been brought in that the murderer of the Moslem has been caught. He is a Christian, and has been convicted on Christian evidence, and will be executed at sunset. This will greatly allay the excited state of the Moslems, and it is to be hoped that we shall now get over the night without a disturbance.

### PANIC AT BEYROUT.

*From the Levant Herald, July 4.*

We have received a telegram from Smyrna, dated 2d July, announcing the arrival of the Syrian steamer, and giving the following in advance of her arrival here: The steamer left Beyrout on the 23d June, and reports that at that time the panic among the Christian population had become general. Nearly the whole of the Frank inhabitants, and as many of the native Christians as could, had taken refuge on board the English, French, and Russian men-of-war in the roads. Her Majesty's steamer *Exmouth* had embarked the cash, books and *personnel* of the Ottoman Bank, and as many of the other English residents as possible. In addition to this, parties of marines from the British, French and Russian ships had landed to assist in maintaining order in that town. At Damascus the Christians were also in a state of panic, and Abd-el Kader had come forward to use his influence for their protection.

*From the Paris Patrie.*

We receive intelligence of great importance from Beyrout, dated June 24. Ismail Pacha had just arrived from Constantinople, with 2,500 men, to put a stop to the massacre of the Christians. Ismail Pacha is the general who, during the Crimean war, made himself illustrious by the defence of Kars. His arrival, in a great measure, restored confidence.

### FRENCH POLICY IN SYRIA.

*Paris Correspondence of the Times.*

M. Outrey, the French Consul at Damascus, who left Paris on Saturday to return to his post, received precise instructions previous to his departure to concert measures with the naval officer commanding the ships of war on the coast of Syria to repress by force, if necessary, the attacks made by the Turks on the Christians. The Emperor is determined to put an end to the half measures which have hitherto been adopted, and to act with vigor.

### LATEST BY THE CANADA.

London, Saturday, July 14.

The *Daily News* City Article says: The funds opened this (Friday) morning at a fall of ⅛ per cent. owing to the tone of the debate on foreign politics in the House of Commons last night, but a recovery took place in the afternoon in the closing quotations. The discount market continues active. No business was done to-day below the Bank minimum in exceptional cases, and an advance upon that price was asked upon all but the best short paper. Six months' bills are not in favor, and 5½ per cent is demanded. At the Bank, to-day, the demand was rather active.

The *Times* City Article says: The China debate, showing the total expenditure for the war during the current year, reckoning the amount already voted, will be £6,000,000, and that an increase rather than a diminution of cost may be witnessed in 1861, created heaviness this morning in the English funds, but owing to a great increase in the supply of money seeking temporary investment, together with the receipt of better prices from Paris, there was finally a recovery. Loans for short paper were offered at two per cent., although in the discount market the demand was active, and there are scarcely any transactions under the Bank minimum. Rupee paper experienced a further improvement of ⅛ per cent. There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day. In the French exchanges this afternoon, there was no change of importance from the rates of last post. In the corn market this morning, there was a moderate business at the rates of last Monday. The produce markets this week have been generally steady but inactive, and the continual demand shows little improvement.

### THE ARMSTRONG GUN.

The manufacture of the Armstrong breech-loading guns is progressing rapidly. Ten 40-pounders arrive weekly at Woolwich. The first proof of the 100-pounder guns took place yesterday at the Royal Arsenal Butt, and it is stated that by the end of the year there will be upwards of 400 of that class of guns ready to be shipped for naval service. The largest brass gun ever made in England, and intended to be bored as an 80-pounder, was yesterday cast at Woolwich. The piece of ordnance will be rifled as a muzzle-loading gun for the purpose of being tested with guns made of cast and wrought iron and steel.

### TROUBLE IN THE POPE'S IRISH BRIGADE.

The *Times* quotes a letter from Rome which states that a serious disturbance had taken place amongst the Irish Brigade in consequence of a discussion as to who were the best Catholics. When an armed force was sent to restore order some of them threw the furniture out of the windows. One Irishman has been sentenced to death by Court Martial, but the Pope would not allow the sentence to be executed.

## PRESIDENTIAL.

### Speech of Senator Douglas at Troy—A Brief Review of the Questions at Issue.

Mr. DOUGLAS was received with great enthusiasm at Troy on Wednesday evening. In response to an address of welcome from Mayor MCCONIHE, he spoke as follows:

*Mr. Mayor and Fellow-citizens of Troy and Old Rensselaer:*

This magnificent reception from you, on my arrival in the native city of my father, and of my grand-father, fills my heart with joy, and creates feelings which I cannot adequately express to you in words. In this county, for more than one hundred years, my ancestors dwelt, and I have perhaps a larger number of relatives within its limits than in those of any other county in the world. Therefore I greet you as friends, who, without distinction of party, have come out to give me a welcome. I am glad to meet this vast audience—vast in numbers and vigorous in enthusiasm. And I am glad to learn, as I do from the remarks of your Mayor, that you have come here to indorse those principles which it has been the labor of my political life to defend. The tones of his speech are highly gratifying to me. For there can be no reward to a public man so grateful, after the approval of his own conscience, as the approbation of his fellow-citizens, whom it is his effort to serve.

It was true, as was said by your Mayor in the course of his remarks, that my first speech in the Council Halls of this nation was made in vindication of the old hero of New-Orleans, for the performance of that noble act by which he saved his country from the approach of the invader. I felt it my duty, as well as my pleasure, to defend that old hero from the assaults which had been heaped upon him in consequence of that act; and to do what I could to procure him relief from the penalties of a sentence pronounced on account of his performance. And I will say now, that no act of my life has given me more pleasure, or left behind it a sincerer gratification. My only regret now is, in these days of turmoil and of danger, when the elements of ruin threaten the happiness of our own beloved country, there is not another "Old Hickory" to put down, not only Abolitionism at the North, but nullification and disunion at the South; to repress the elements of discord and evil wherever they exist, and give peace to our loved country; to pour oil upon the troubled waters, and bid the soaring, swaying waves, "peace, be still." For, my friends, it is vain and criminal to attempt to conceal the fact that the institutions and the happiness of this country are now in greater danger—in more absolute peril—than they have been at any other period in its history. Whenever our institutions have been put in danger from civil commotions in the past, it has always been from the same disturbing cause; it has always been because the Federal Government sought to arrogate to itself some powers that were not delegated to it by the Constitution. We should ever bear in mind, my friends, under our complex system of government, our Federal Administration was intrusted with no powers but such as were purely Federal, and appertain to the control of national interests, and not those which are confined in their operation to peculiar localities that affect the domestic institutions of the people in isolated communities. The Federal Government has no powers but such as are delegated to it under the Constitution, and is especially inhibited from exercising any but these.

Thus, whatever questions are domestic in their character, and do not have a national application—for instance, such as appertain to the relations of husband and wife, parent and child, or master and servant, do not belong to the Federal Government, but are by the terms of the great fundamental instrument removed from it, and left for regulation and settlement to the people in their sovereign capacity.

All the turmoil, dissension and confusion which now prevail in this country—all the dangers that threaten the very fabric of our Union—arose from the attempt of the Federal Government to ignore those great principles; to arrogate to itself powers that were not vested in it by the Constitution; to assume control over the domestic relations in the Territories of the country, where they should be left to the undisturbed control of the people. We find to-day a Northern sectional party—sectional in its organization, sectional in its adherents, sectional in its candidates, and sectional in its platform of principles, which assumes one side of this question, and says that the Federal Government should keep Slavery out of all the Territories of the United States, whether the people want it there or not. And we find on the other hand a Southern Sectional Party—sectional in its platform and sectional in its principles—which takes the other branch of the issue, and contends that all the power of the Federal Administration, and both Houses of Congress, shall be used to force Slavery into all the Territories of the nation, whether the people want it there or not. The Republican Party claim that they should be put in possession of the Federal Government, for the purpose of wielding its whole power and bringing all its machinery to bear against the institution of Slavery in the Territories. They claim that by positive enactment the Federal Government shall prohibit Slavery where the people desire to have it. The sectional party at the South demands that all the power and patronage of the Government shall be put into their hands, to enable them to force the institution upon the people of the Territories who do not want it. Neither propose that the principle shall be determined with any reference to the people, but each is against leaving it to their interpretation. The Republicans tell you that Slavery must be prevented forever and everywhere in the Territories. And the Nullification Party tell you that Slavery must be maintained forever and everywhere in the Territories. Both would settle the matter without any reference whatever to the wishes of the people. For if the people do not want Slavery they would prevent its existence by means of unfriendly legislation; they need not have it, and intervention to keep them from having it is entirely unnecessary. On the other hand, the Southern party proposes to crowd Slavery where the people will not have it—for if they do want it, assuredly no Congressional legislation is required to force it upon them. So both are seeking to fasten upon the people of the Territories a system of laws which is unnecessary, and which they do not want. There is no difference, in this respect, between the Northern Abolitionist Party and the Southern Sectional Party. They both stand in favor of giving to the Federal Government a power which is foreign to the object of its creation; and in this regard the principles of both are subversive of the Constitution. The one would muster all the prejudices and passions of the North to a war of pride upon the habits and the institutions of the South. The other would rally Southern pride and prejudice under a Southern banner, and wield the whole power of the Government against the North. On either hand the issue presented is that of a sectional contest. Thus you find an "irrepressible conflict" fiercely raging between the two great distinctive sections of this country—a conflict that can only be settled in one of two ways, either by a dissolution of the Union, or by the adoption of the principle of non-intervention with Slavery, or any other domestic institution of the Federal Government—non-intervention now, and non-intervention everywhere—leaving the people of the Territories perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to no outside control or interference, whatever. The Democratic Party stands pledged to this principle now, as it has ever stood; and it will not desert it while the Union exists to be defended. It maintains that the people of the Territories are perfectly able to control their own internal affairs, and it purposes to leave them, as it does those of the States, to do it.

I say now and here, as I have always said, that the Democratic Party is not entitled to the sole honor for the discovery of the principle of non-intervention. In the great contest of 1848 and 1849, the noble CLAY stood firmly and consistently upon this ground; leaving the quiet shades of a coveted retirement, and coming forth again in his revered old age, to pour oil upon the troubled waters of bitterness and strife. CLAY was the leader of all National Union men in that great and heroic struggle, and the representatives of both the Whig and Democratic Parties rallied about him and gave him their earnest support. For eight or nine months we assembled together in the council room at 11 o'clock of each day, to consult on measures for healing the existing bitterness, and giving peace to the land. There was the god-like CLAY, the father and leader in the movements. And there was the noble WEBSTER upon his right, the venerable CASS upon his left, and around them the men of all parties, uniting for a common purpose in the threatening crisis—all burying our party strife until we could do what was first and most important—until we could save the country.

You all know the result of the great struggle; how at length peace was secured with the adoption of the Compromise measures of 1850—of that bond of agreement which stipulated that there should be no Wilmot Proviso on the one hand, and no slave code on the other; no Congressional intervention against Slavery at the North, and no Congressional intervention for it at the South; but which, in consonance with the Jeffersonian theory of Government, legated the whole vexed subject to the people of the future States, in their sovereign capacity, to be determined by them without interference, and subject only to the Constitution of the United States. That policy thus enunciated in the Compromise measures, was the joint work of the patriotic National men of both parties. CLAY and WEBSTER, of the Whig Party, advocated it, and Mr. FILLMORE, a Whig President, signed the bill. In 1852, the Whig Party, in their National Convention at Baltimore reaffirmed the principles of the Compromise measures as the true rule of action for all good Whigs in all future time. The same year the same principle was reaffirmed by the Democratic Party, for the government of all good Democrats in all future time. Thus, while Whigs and Democrats continued to differ upon other subjects, all agreed in banishing the Slavery question from the arena of national politics. [Here an alarm of fire caused some disturbance on the borders of the crowd. Mr. DOUGLAS paused, and said: "Oh, that is only an old trick of the enemy to make mischief. But it will not succeed. A Democratic mass meeting is not to be broken up in this way." The confusion subsiding, he proceeded.]

I remember that in the Presidential campaign of 1852, the Whigs were in the habit of claiming the principle of non-intervention as a Whig discovery, and clinging fast to it as their peculiar glory. It was my practice to deny this claim, and to assert that the principle of non-intervention had an origin antecedent to the birth of the Whig Party. "But," the Whigs told me, "Our CLAY was the author of the Compromise, and WEBSTER advocated it, and our FILLMORE signed the bill." I was in the habit of acknowledging these facts. "But," I said, "gentlemen, you must admit that while you gave the generals who engineered the movement, we Democrats furnished the private soldiers, whose votes in both Houses of Congress carried it through." I say now, therefore, as I have always said, that the honor of adopting the great principle is to be equally divided between both parties. It was the common platform, upon which all National Union men stood in harmony. There we stand to-night, and there we will continue to stand so long as the party to which we belong maintains its organization. I have fought for this principle ever since I was in public life; and I do not intend to desert the colors, if I am obliged to stand by them alone. Let me ask you old Whigs whether you intend to abandon the policy that CLAY sanctioned and WEBSTER defended. Let me ask you whether you intend to omit your platform, merely because you find me standing upon it. I do not intend to abandon this plank, which I have fought for myself, if I find every Whig in America standing upon it.

In 1856 the Democrats in the Convention at Cincinnati reaffirmed the doctrine of non-intervention with slavery. The Americans likewise affirmed it, and incorporated their affirmation in the twelfth section of their platform. I ask you Americans whether you are going to abandon this doctrine now, because you find me defending it? There are not Americans enough in Christendom to drive me from it. JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE were elected upon this principle. You have not forgotten that Mr. BUCHANAN, in his letter of acceptance, distinctly said that the platform on which he was placed recognized the right of the people of the territories, as well as those of the States, to regulate their domestic institutions, including that of slavery, their own way—that the people should declare for themselves what they wanted. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE pledged himself to the same principle in his speech at Lexington, Ky., accepting the nomination for Vice-President. I stood beside him on the same platform at Tippecanoe, and heard him maintain this doctrine, and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE went as far in its defence as any squatter sovereign ever did. Neither BUCHANAN nor BRECKINRIDGE would or could have been elected on any other doctrine. Suppose they had come to you here at the North and told you that they did not believe in this principle; that they were in favor of forcing Slavery upon the people who did not want it; how many votes do you suppose they would have got? [Voices—"Not any."] No, not any. But they have changed. I am as much opposed to intervention now as I was then.

Neither can I comprehend how any good friend of the Union can deliberately go for Congressional intervention. When we look back to the foundation of our Government; when we trace the principles of the Fathers in the Declaration of Independence, we find that this question existed in the earliest history of the country. Our fathers did not object to the passion of the British Government to make laws which were imperial and general in their operation upon the Colonies, as the rest of the Kingdom. What they did protest against was the attempt to interfere with and control their domestic institutions, and arrogate power over affairs which were local to themselves. Our fathers did not desire independence of the Crown in the first instance—they only demanded the right of local self-government. When Great Britain denied them that right, then, and not before, they declared independence, as a necessity of acquiring what they had demanded.

Here, you see, that in the days of our early history, the doctrine of non-intervention was the one upon which our fathers fought and triumphed in the bloody battles of the Revolution. And here we must stand if we would continue to enjoy the blessings which our fathers transmitted to us, and prove ourselves worthy of them. If you would maintain the liberty they achieved you must preserve inviolate the principles on which it was founded. You must establish the principle that the people of every present and coming community shall be free to establish their own laws, and regulate their institutions in the manner that shall best promote their own interests, of which they are the best judges. Preserve that principle, and there will be harmony throughout the land. The fires of sectional agitation will be quenched; the accusations which are bandied from either section will cease; there will be a renewal of harmony between the North and the South; and the people will be brothers once more—bound together by a common fraternity and seeking a common interest, the same as in the glorious times of the Revolution.

I pronounce to you that the Democratic Party has a grand and lofty mission to perform. That mission is to put down Northern Abolitionism and Southern secession by one and the same act; to put down Congressional intervention; put down disunion threatenings; put down the whole disturbing subject, and restore the Government to the basis of peace and security. Government will then have time and ability for the performance of its legitimate duty. You ask your member of Congress why the House did not pass a bill to pay you for service honestly rendered? He tells you because there was no time. You ask him why the Postoffice system was not so matured as to be a self-sustaining instead of a pauper one? Because there was no time. You ask him why some revenue system is not devised, so that the Goverement would support itself, instead of running behind twenty millions a year? Because there was no time. You ask him what has become of the Pacific Railroad? FREMONT was pledged to it; BUCHANAN was pledged to it; FILLMORE was pledged to it. Everybody and all parties were in favor of it? Why, then, has it not been built? Because there was no time. Because the Slavery question absorbed all other questions, and occupied all the time.

There was time enough to make speeches for and against Slavery in the Territories; time enough to make caucus resolutions and settle the machinery of a Presidential campaign; time enough to form and discuss a Congressional slave code; time enough to fight and wrangle over the negro, but not a particle to be appropriated to the interests of white men. Now, my friends, we maintain that this Government was made by white men, for the benefit of white men, and that it should be administered by white men to promote the interests of white men, forever. And I would protect the inferior races to the fullest extent in the enjoyment of every natural right to which they are entitled.

I would banish the Slavery question at once and forever from the field of national politics, giving Congress time to attend to its legitimate duties, and leaving the people to say what they will do with the institution.

But, my friends, if I do not go home soon I shall get to making stump speeches before I know it. [Voices—"Go on," "go on."] No, I am not going on. I am going to stop, and it is time I should do so. But I would not refuse the opportunity to tell you how profoundly grateful I am for this noble and spontaneous reception; nor could I withhold from some allusion to the political questions touched upon by your Mayor in his remarks. I am not in habit of concealing my thoughts, and of employing equivocal language for their expression. I could not, therefore, have said one word on politics, without stating truthfully and boldly the principles which I hold sacred in my own breast, and which have guided me through all my public life.

If in thus doing I have wounded the feelings of any who have listened to me, I most heartily regret it—for I trust I have too much regard for common courtesy to willfully insult even the prejudices of those who are opposed to me in this mixed audience, and my only desire is that the noble principles on which our Government is based shall be reëstablished, to give the troubled country security and peace. Thanking you again most heartily for your magnificent reception, I bid you all a very good night.

### Politics in the West.

*Extract of a Private Letter, dated*

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 21, 1860.

* * * We are perfectly confident of carrying the Northwest—Illinois by a decisive majority. We shall have no aid from the Breckinridgeites. They are few and feeble, and their present policy, although they have a ticket in the field, seems to be to give the State to DOUGLAS' that the contest may be carried to the House. But our gains from the enemy are many and important. We have absorbed the Fillmore element to such an extent that a vote for BELL will be a vote lost to DOUGLAS. So you see we have a clear field, and though D.'s friends will fight with great desperation for the control of the State, we shall drub them soundly. We also regard Indiana as safe.

LINCOLN is at home attending to the reading of letters which he has neither the time nor inclination to answer. Their number is *a peck a day*; and, though none of them contain downright applications for office, he is astonished to read of the great number of men to whom he is indebted for the position that he occupies. The "original Lincoln man" is ubiquitous: he lives in every Northern State, and has near relatives over the border.

### Programme of the Disunionists—The Southern State Legislatures.

*From the Charleston Mercury of July 20.*

The elections to be held this Fall for the President and Vice-President of the United States, members of Congress, and of our State Legislatures, are, in all probability, the most important elections which have been held since the Revolution of '76. Step by step, the Constitution of the United States has been undermined, and, as a necessary consequence, the peace of the Union has been broken up. The two sections of the Union have candidates for the Presidency, who reflect the sectional antagonism which has gradually, but steadily, for thirty years been maturing in conflict. The South is the weaker section—and destined to be still weaker, in the Union, with every year—whilst the North, with an increasing power, manifests the imperious resolution, which usually belongs to power, in its unscrupulous progress to despotism. The only recourse of the South, for her protection, must be in the fidelity and ability of those who shall represent her. The contest will be transferred from Congress *to our State Legislatures*. The Southern States, by their State Legislatures, must at last, if necessary, devise the means of protection and redress. *Beyond doubt, the probability is, that the Black Republicans will elect their candidate for the Presidency.* Such, certainly, would be the result if the election was now to take place; and we can see nothing which has transpired since the nominations for the Presidency were made, calculated to inspire any reasonable expectation of any favorable change in the future. It is now clear that the weak and vain appeals to the Squatter Sovereignty Democrats, in the North, to unite the Democratic Party in any way, in view of the approaching elections, have utterly failed. They intend to rule or ruin the Democratic Party of the North; and, by their steady resolution, to force all Northern Democrats to go with them, or to take defeat with the success of the Black Republican Party. This policy will fail. And, as soon as the Squatter Sovereignty Democrats perceive clearly that it will fail, large bodies of them will go over to the Black Republican Party to secure the election of their candidates. Col. RICHARDSON, Mr. DOUGLAS' most intimate friend and party manager, has openly declared that, next to DOUGLAS he will support LINCOLN for the Presidency. This is most natural, as the Squatter Sovereignty policy differs not at all, in the end to be attained, from the Black Republican. The next three months will, therefore, in all probability, sift the Presidential election into a more distinct sectional antagonism. BELL and DOUGLAS, in the North and South, will fade away into shadows, and the real struggle will take place between LINCOLN and BRECKINRIDGE—the North and the South. *The South will be defeated; and then the grave responsibility for future events will fall on the State Legislatures of the South.* Will these Legislatures be prepared for the emergency? Are the people of the South alive to the great issues before them; and, by careful inquiry, are they selecting the most faithful and able men to represent them in their State Legislatures? Let them not only require the most distinct declarations of policy, but weigh well the characters of the men to whom they may be about to entrust the preservation of their institutions and liberties. Let there be no mistakes—no misunderstandings. Where are you? What will you do? Speak out, as you must act out. The Southern State Legislatures, elected to meet the dangers which impend over the South, should be adequate to her protection.

### Political Miscellany.

THE DOUGLAS CONVENTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Douglas Convention held at Harrisburgh on the 26th, (partially reported by telegraph.) appears to have been a very enthusiastic gathering. The principal speech was that of Hon. CHAS. BROWN, of Philadelphia, who bore hard upon the Administration wing of the party. We quote a passage from the report of his remarks in the *Press*:

> Our duty now is a plain one. The Democratic Party is in trouble. Men who should have kept it out have brought it in, and it is our duty to go back to the source of all power, the Democracy of Pennsylvania. [Cheers.] The men in whose hands they have intrusted a portion of the organization have proved treacherous or derelict, and it belongs to the Democratic masses to cure the evil, for the surest way to cure it effectually is to appeal to them, and whenever they get it in their hands, my word for it, they will do it well. [Applause.]
>
> We are here, as I understand it, Democrats, who feel an interest in the success of the principles of the party and its candidates; we are here to advise with one another, and then to lay the result of our counsels before our Democratic fellow citizens over the State, and to ask them to act.
>
> That I understand to be the object of our meeting here. There is no difficulty in the matter. There is time enough before the election to do all this if it be done immediately, and done with a will. We have time enough yet *to get out of the fusions and confusions* which have been intended to insure our defeat; time enough to get out of them all, and to place the Democratic Party upon a solid basis, where it was placed by the Democratic State Convention at Reading.

MISSOURI POLITICS.—Senator GREEN, of Missouri, spoke at Independence on the 20th instant. In discussing the relative claims of BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS, he contended: 1. That DOUGLAS had not been regularly nominated; and, 2. That if he was he was unsound as a Democrat, and unfriendly to the South. Mr. GREEN added: DOUGLAS only received 181½ votes, when 202 were necessary; and when it was moved by Gen. CLARK to make it unanimous, he had been "*credibly informed*" that there were some *twenty members who did not vote!* and as there were but 212 delegates in the Convention at the time, the twenty refusing to vote defeated the legality of the nomination.

MR. BLAIR IN MICHIGAN.—Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., arrived at Saut Ste. Marie on the 23d, and had a very cordial reception. He was invited to address the people, and did so, at considerable length. A correspondent of the Detroit *Advertiser* writes:

> He turned to the vague and undefined charges made upon our State Republican Administration, and answered them. He gave facts. He dealt in figures. This was enough. A little historical light served to dissipate the lies which are the foundation of those charges. This is what the people want more of in stump speaking. Rhetoric is well enough in its way, but it is the statement of facts which *tells* on the popular mind. This is Mr. BLAIR's usual style.

THE AGITATED DEMOCRACY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The Newark *Mercury* says it is currently reported that a large section of the Breckinridge Democracy, dissatisfied with the mongrel "Know-Nothing," "Dark Lantern" ticket formed by the "Regular Democratic Convention," will call a more conservative Convention to nominate a straight-out Breckinridge ticket. We should think this course would be adopted, adds the *Mercury*, for certainly it must be humiliating, after having begged a fusion with the Bell-Everett Party, to have their liberal proposal contemptuously rejected. Come on, gentlemen! The more the merrier.

A BOLD MOVE.—The Vicksburgh (Miss.) *Whig* has the following announcement:

> "A 'Congo Club' in favor of opening the African slave trade, has been organized in Port Gibson. J. C. HUMPHREYS has been elected President, and RUFUS SHOEMAKER Secretary. Is the African Slave Trade Law the only one which the Claiborne County agitators propose to repudiate? They had better declare against all law and their right to do as they please, no matter how repugnant it may be to the enlightened sentiments of mankind. It might as well be mentioned that the ringleaders in the movement, and doubtless all the participants, are Breckinridge disunionists."

SENATOR WILSON'S NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments of Hon. HENRY WILSON in this State are announced: He will address the Republicans of Herkimer Aug. 1; Batavia, the 2d; Lockport, the 4th, and Oswego the 6th.

WIGFALL ON HIS TRAVELS.—The Vicksburg *Sun* announces the passage of Senator WIGFALL through Mississippi, on his way to Texas to fight against HOUSTON. The *Sun* adds:

> "He was detained here for several hours, and many of our citizens had the pleasure of making his acquaintance. He informed us that Tennessee, the home of Mr. BELL, will go for the Breckinridge ticket, against the combined opposition, by an overwhelming majority. He was just from that State, and of course was not speaking at random. He is sanguine of the election of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE by the people. He would have made a speech here, but for his earnest desire to get home and assist in redeeming Texas."

## THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

### English Opinion on Slavery and the Cotton Question Abroad.

*From the London Saturday Review, July 7.*

An American gentleman of great respectability, Mr. W. B. LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island, who is best known in England as the editor of *Wheaton's International Law*, has just published a pamphlet of considerable interest, in French and English, on the subject of Negro Slavery. Mr. LAWRENCE's production, which first appeared in Paris, and is primarily addressed to Frenchmen, is meant to induce European critics of American Slavery to consider their own position in reference to it before they profess themselves eager for its immediate abolition. The official section of the Democratic Party to which Mr. LAWRENCE belongs includes most of the conservatism and nearly all the statesmanship remaining in the United States, and accordingly his pamphlet is exceedingly unlike the ordinary run of criticisms on Slavery which reach us from the United States. It is neither an extravagant invective, but is exactly pitched in the tone which is most in harmony with the taste of the educated classes in this country. Indeed, it might have considerable effect on English opinion were it not that there runs through it a vein of unfriendliness to England, which is traceable partly to the traditions of the writer's party, and partly to his wish to command the more superficial sympathies of his French audience. "You Frenchmen," writes Mr. LAWRENCE, "have only had philanthropic objects in view; but permit me to remind you that England, in proposing to abolish Slavery in America, has not been governed by motives entirely disinterested. Her payment of twenty millions sterling as an indemnity to her West Indian planters, would have been a sacrifice of profound policy had she succeeded in transferring to her almost boundless possessions in the East the monopoly of colonial productions." This passage insinuates, without stating directly, that the abolition of Slavery in the West Indies was intended to pave the way for transferring to Bengal and Bombay the market for the products now raised by slave-labor on the islands and continent of America, and that the subsequent efforts of Great Britain for the discouragement of the Slave-trade have always had the same object. A more ridiculous instance of one nation misconstruing another has hardly ever fallen under our observation. Frenchmen might be excused for detecting this long-sighted policy of their perfidious neighbor, but an American might have been expected to understand men of his own race a little better. Is it entirely incredible in New-York and Boston that a people of energetic workers should occasionally diversify its more prosaic occupations with intervals of the most intense sensualism? Americans who consider this possible, have the key to the Abolitionism of Great Britain. It always was, is now, and will continue to be, entirely sentimental. No thought of national interest has, for one moment, made part of it.

Mr. LAWRENCE's pamphlet points out with simplicity and distinctness that most European countries would be singularly disinterested if they wished the immediate destruction of Slavery in the Southern States of the American Union. So far as England is concerned, the facts to which he calls attention have been long before the public, though few of us disquiet ourselves greatly about dangers lying in the remote future. England imports 1,200,000,000 pounds of cotton, and 83 pounds out of every hundred come from the American Slave States. There is at present no serious possibility of our diminishing this proportion by getting a larger quantity from India, or any other quarter; and even if we succeeded in somewhat augmenting the supply from non-American sources, the effect on the Southern States would be inappreciable. For everything promises, as Mr. LAWRENCE points out, to create in the course of the next few years an extraordinary demand for additional cotton. Every single European country has recently increased its home manufactures, and hardly any limits can be set to the requirements of France under her new commercial system, as she already works up more raw cotton than we ourselves imported at the commencement of our fiscal relaxations. Italy, too, is certain to augment the call on the Southern States, either as a consumer or as a manufacturer, for among the more curious results of freedom a very notable one is an instantaneous passion for clean, new clothes. Meantime, the home-demand of the United States themselves is advancing with enormous strides. It follows, therefore, that cotton-production is not only a gigantic operation which could not be arrested, or even slackened, without entailing severe suffering on multitudes of persons in Europe, but it is also a process which tends to augment its rapidity exactly in the same degree in which certain of the strongest tendencies of the European world enlarge their area and sphere. Freedom and free trade in Europe have, incidentally, an unfortunate effect on slave-labor in America, for they stimulate its growth as they grow. The Republican Party of the United States, who contend not for the abolition of Slavery in the States, but against its intrusion into the Territories, are, in fact, contending against an impulse communicated to it by the ever-increasing desire of Europeans to obtain more, and ever more, raw cotton.

The arguments by which Mr. LAWRENCE endeavors to establish the impossibility of substituting free labor for the toil of slaves, or of considerably improving the condition of the negroes, are less striking than his remarks on the general relation of European interests to the cotton supply. The examples of unsuccessful emancipation are too few, and admit of too adverse a construction, to constitute a full proof that the American blacks can never be better off than they are in the South: and the low estimation in which the free negroes are held in the Northern States indicates the prejudice against them created by Southern Slavery rather than their own incapacity for freedom. Mr. LAWRENCE does not expressly combat the well-known opinions of Mr. OLMSTED, formed during his travels in Texas, respecting the superiority of free labor to that of negroes in the cultivation of cotton; but there are observations bearing on the point in many parts of this pamphlet. Mr. LAWRENCE describes the aversion of free whites in the North to the humbler kinds of severe mechanical labor; and, doubtless, nothing but the extraordinary inpouring of Irishmen enables the Northern States to get drudgery submitted to at all. Mr. OLMSTED found Germans laboring with great results in the Texan cotton-fields; but Germany could not probably supply more than a part even of the additional labor which is required through the excess of the proximate over the present demand for raw material. It is to be remembered, too, that cotton-planting is an operation requiring the combination of considerable capital with energetic labor. Cotton cannot be raised in the South as corn is raised in the North, by a single squatter with a family of stalwart sons. The work, when the critical seasons arrive, must be done by a great number of hands laboring together, and a plant of machinery, almost as elaborate as a manufactory, must be provided to get the fibre into a marketable state. There are, therefore, no small freeholds in the South, and it is the necessity for large capital, quite as much as the contempt of labor bred by the spectacle of Slavery, which prevents the "mean whites" of the Southern States from bettering their condition. At all events, it may be feared that the substitution of the labor of whites for the labor of men of color would, even if encouraged by favored legislation, be a tardy and gradual process, whereas the strain on the labor actually employed, which is caused by the new European demand, is violent and immediate. "The true practical question for us," writes Mr. LAWRENCE, addressing the French public, "is not how to get rid of our present laborers, but how to provide for the enormous consumption which it is foreseen that just economical reforms, and the independence of Italy occurring at the same time with the general peace must induce." The crop of 1857, he adds, was three millions of bales. The crop of 1859, the extent of which is only only just ascertained, reaches to four millions. It is perhaps a natural demand that the European nations who have caused this enormous increase, and threaten to stimulate it indefinitely, should consider their own position in respect to Slavery before they surrender themselves to theories which imply its unconditional extinguishment; but this consideration has been sufficiently attended to when we have recognised our partial responsibility, and abstained from unnecessary bitterness of language on this painful subject. We trust that Europeans will never persuade themselves, like Mr. LAWRENCE's political friends, that what is very difficult to remedy is justified by the difficulty.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

### Notices of Religious Movements—Spirit of the Press.

CHURCH DECLENSION.—The *Examiner*, in an article on "Town and Country," deplores the decline of religious interest in many sections of the Union. It says:

> "In Connecticut, the researches of the friends of Sabbath Schools have shown a large amount of church declension, if not of religious destitution, in some rural neighborhoods, once faithfully evangelized, but now drained by the facilities of modern travel, and the temptations which adventure and emigration hold out to the younger men of the district. A like recession is not unknown in some other of the New-England States. The problem of our condition is for the churches to feel adequately, how, on the one hand, Providence is summoning them to a sort of aggressive Foreign Mission upon the alien and irreligious accretions brought to their great cities; and, upon the other hand, requiring it of them not to make the up-town and suburban churches merely numerical replacements and transplantations of older churches.

A DETRIMENTAL REPORT CONTRADICTED.—The Boston *Recorder* contradicts a report which has gone the rounds of the religious Press, to the effect that a Sunday-School missionary found a whole district under the very shadow of Plymouth Rock, fifteen miles by five, a perfect waste of heathenism, with no sanctuaries or Sabbath schools. The *Recorder* says the truth of the case is, that this waste land is not a waste of heathenism, unless the wild beasts that occupy it enact the heathen. For there are not ten human beings inhabiting it—it is a barren waste that cannot be inhabited, and hence it becomes very difficult to sustain sanctuaries and Sabbath schools upon it.

MISSIONARY EFFORT IN INDIA.—At a late session of the Fulton-street Meeting, a missionary from Northern India, remarked that he was from the Lodiana mission, the same which, more than a year ago, sent out to the churches a call to prayer. The congregations at Lodiana (a city of 50,000) numbered 500 people, who listen with attention and apparent deference and pleasure to the preaching of the missionaries. They come regularly, and when interrogated, say, "It is all very good, and they will become Christians when a great many others do."

CRITICISMS UPON PULPIT ORATORY.—The *Evangelist* gives place to a sharp criticism upon pulpit oratory. Its correspondent writes:

> "Recently I have been obliged to sit on the Sabbath and listen to this murdering of our dialect, and that too where the errors were not those of an illiterate or uneducated speaker. Had it been thus, I should of course have passed the case by without remark, but they were not only the utterances of an educated mind, but were also, as I was led to judge from the whole manner, &c, of the speaker, the result of studied effort. It is on this account I am led to direct your attention to them. The following are some specimens of this new language: *Cetestrophee* for *catastrophee*; *deey* for *day*; *glaury* for *glory*; *leight uv leife* for *light of life*; *skey* for *sky*; *greut* for *great*; *sool* for *soul*; *me* for *my*, *as me God and me sool*; *heetrud* and *meelegetee* for *hatred* and *malignity*; *seudness* for *sadness*; *soolemnetee* for *solemnity*; *bleaced* for *blessed*; *woorld* for *world*, &c., &c.; the whole sermon abounding with like follies."

NEGLECT OF MISSIONARIES.—The *Independent* says:

> "One of our Missionaries to Turkey, in a letter recently received, complains of the neglect with which some of our American ministers, traveling in the East, treat their brethren in the mission field. They are so intent on sight seeing that they find no time to see and encourage missionaries by a work of sympathy and of counsel. The old columns and ruins and heathen curiosities they are eager to see. They will visit all the old tombs of dead heroes, but they come not to inquire after the living servants of God and the work they are doing for Christ, their common Master. Believe me this neglect sinks like lead upon our hearts—to find American ministers of Jesus Christ more eager to visit a mosque than a Christian assembly—to see a heathen tomb, than the wide-spreading work of Christ among the living millions of this empire."

STATE SABBATH-SCHOOL CONVENTION.—A Convention of the Sabbath-School Teachers of this State will assemble at Schenectady on Tuesday, Aug. 7, continuing till the 9th. The following are among the subjects to be discussed:

> In view of the inadequacy of all the present appliances of the Gospel to restrain vice and prevent crime, what are the duties that devolve upon the Christian and the patriot in relation to the Sabbath school, as an institution?
>
> How should the Fourth of July be celebrated so as to secure both the political and Christian design of the founders of the Republic?
>
> Does the present condition of the States of South America and of Europe devolve any active duties upon the Sabbath-school teachers of the United States, and, if so, what are they?

THE CHAPLAINCY AT PARIS.—It has been widely and erroneously stated (says the *Observer*) that the salary of the Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK at Paris is to be $5,000. The American and Foreign Christian Union, under whose appointment he goes out, will of course see that he is adequately sustained, but no such salary has been suggested, and the most of his support is contributed by the Americans residing there.

THE IRISH REVIVAL.—Dr. MURRAY writes from Ireland to the *Observer*:

> "We have not yet touched the question that rises first to every lip on our side of the Atlantic, is the Irish revival yet in progress? This question may be seriously answered, as persons assume this, or that point of observation. There is in nature a seed time and harvest; a Spring, Summer, and Autumn; and they are all necessary to the filling of the garner. It would be as difficult to say which is most necessary, as it would be to say what link in a chain is most needed to make it a whole chain. So here. The seed time of the revival is, probably, over. The excitement is not what it was months ago. The 'cases' are diminishing daily. There is not so much noise, and bustle, and circumstance to attract the passer-by. And all this is, so far forth, favorable. But the leaven is quietly and powerfully working; and in every direction."

A REMINISCENCE OF GEN. HAVELOCK.—A correspondent of the *Presbyterian*, who enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with Gen. HAVELOCK, gives some interesting reminiscences. Among them is the following:

> "Decided as he was in his religious principles, his ambition to please his chief sometimes led him to conform to practices which his heart condemned. When the Commander-in-Chief gave a ball he thought, as a member of his staff, he ought to attend it. In this I differed from him, and as he attended our prayer meetings, I told him him his being present at balls was nothing less than 'bowing in the house of Rimmon.' This led to a long correspondence, which I am sorry to say I have lost. He condemned balls as much as I did, but plead expediency in this case. He thanked me for my advice' and afterwards sent me fifty dollars for our mission. He was very liberal with his money, but usually confined his bounty to his own denomination."

FATHER CHINIQUY AND HIS FLOCK.—A letter from St. Anne, Illinois, to the *Presbyterian*, says:

> "Rev. Mr. CHINIQUY will embark from New-York in the steamer of the 1st of August for Europe. His labors have been exhausting, and he needs the rest and refreshment of such a trip. He goes out upon the pressing invitation of the Directors of the "Scottish Reformation Society," to be present at a series of meetings commemorative of the Tri-centenary of the Reformation from Popery in Scotland, in the year 1560. Mr. CHINIQUY'S pulpit will be supplied during his absence by Mr. THEODORE MONOD, son of Dr. FREDERICK MONOD, of Paris. During Mr. CHINIQUY'S sojourn in Europe, he will visit Dr. MONOD at his home on the continent. He carries with him a call for the Doctor's youthful son to take charge of the education of the youth and children of this colony."

### MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Rev. Dr. NEVIN has resigned the pastoral charge of the Alexander Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. He preached his farewell sermon on the 22d inst. Rev. A. A. WOOD, D. D., recently pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-street, New-York, has been installed by the Presbytery of Geneva Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Geneva, N. Y. The friends of Rev. J. N. FOLWELL, pastor of the Bethany Baptist Church, of this City, have met at his residence for the purpose of making him a donation visit. Among other good things presented, was an insurance policy on his life for $2,000. Rev. EDWARD L. DROWN, of St. Mary's Church, Dorchester, Mass., has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, New-Haven, Conn. Rev. E. H. TRUE has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Stephen's Church, Lynn, Mass. The professors in the Theological Seminary are all away. Dr. SKINNER is spending his vacation at Newport, Prof. HENRY B. SMITH has gone to Maine, and Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK is about leaving for an excursion to the Adirondacks. Rev. WALTER CLARKE, D. D., of the Merder-street Church, has gone with his family to Williamstown, Mass., where he will spend his vacation. Rev. Dr. PEABODY being about to leave his society in Portsmouth, N. H., the members of his parish have made him a parting gift of $1,500.

### RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO MORROW.

Rev. J. STICKNEY HASKILL, of Nebraska City, will preach in the morning at the Greene-street Methodist Church.

Rev. WM. T. WILSON, of St. Peter's, will preach in the evening at the Memorial Church, in Hammond-street.

Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach, morning and evening, in the Ninth-street Methodist Church.

Rev. CHARLES J. JONES will preach, morning and evening, at the Mariner's Church, corner Madison and Catharine streets.

Rev. B. K. RUSS, of Boston, will preach before the Fourth Universalist Society of Brooklyn, morning and evening.

Mrs. FRENCH and Mrs. COLES will speak to Spiritualists at Lamartine Hall, in the afternoon.

## LAW REPORTS.

### The Inventions of Hydraulic Jacks.

MOTION TO ENJOIN THE PATENTEE.

*Eliphalet Lyon* vs. *Richard Dudgeon*.—This was an action argued before Judge LEONARD, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, to dissolve a copartnership hitherto existing between the parties, in the manufacture and sale of hydraulic jacks and punches—instruments used in handling and careening vessels.

The plaintiff claimed that by certain articles of agreement, made in 1859, he was admitted into copartnership with the defendant in the business mentioned; and that by that copartnership he was entitled to some authority in the conduct and management of the business. It was alleged that subsequently to the formation of the copartnership, the defendant assumed to exercise full control over the affairs of the concern, and that the course taken by him was detrimental to the interest of the business. These misunderstandings occurring, the plaintiff brought this action to dissolve the copartnership, and pass its affairs and assets into the hands of a receiver. In addition to this, an injunction was asked, restraining the defendant not only from interfering with the business and property of the concern, but to prevent him from carrying on a like business to that now engaged in by the firm, on his own account. The counsel for defendant contended that the Court had no power to grant the injunction so far as to restrain the defendant from doing a similar business upon his own account, and in his own name. This point was raised as a preliminary objection. The Court might restrain the defendant from interfering with the business of the firm, but it could not enjoin him from doing business in his own name, under his own patent, still held by him. This point was, however, reserved, and counsel proceeded to read the defendant's papers in opposition to the motion. By these affidavits the defendant set forth that he alone had established the business now in litigation, and that he was the sole patentee under whose patent, and in whose name, the instruments had been manufactured. A long time previous to 1851 he had been engaged in the scientific department of the Allaire Works, and was so engaged because of his scientific knowledge. In the year 1851 he invented the right now claimed, and had it patented; since which time he had been expending money and employing his time in perfecting, developing and establishing the invention. In that effort he had advertised and employed agents, both in this country and in England. In the year 1854 the instrument had become sufficiently well known, and approved by experiment, to begin to return profits by manufacture. The affidavits then related that the defendant had been, since the last mentioned date, engaged in the business, and that his success had attracted the attention of the plaintiff, an acquaintance of his, and who, as he believed, was his friend. The plaintiff proposed a copartnership, which the defendant had declined, but which was finally established in 1859. The defendant claimed that at the time of the formation of the copartnership he was in an unsound state of mind, and was for that reason incompetent to make a valid contract; and charged that the plaintiff induced him, while so conditioned, to enter into the alleged copartnership, and that no sufficient consideration was paid in by the plaintiff to make the contract valid. The defendant asserted that the contract was void, it having originated in fraud, and alleged that the plaintiff had never contributed anything toward the development and success of the invention. The plaintiff was the keeper of a drug store in Grand-street, and by means of the former friendship existing between them, had prevailed upon him, defendant, while so incompetent to do business, to make a contract in fraud of his rights. The defendant claimed that after the formation of the alleged contract, he was not at their place of business in Goerck street for about fifteen months, and that when he appeared there, and proposed to introduce some new features into the business, the plaintiff badgered him with the very insanity which had been taken advantage of in the formation of the alleged contract or copartnership.

The plaintiff's affidavits denied that the defendant was of unsound mind when the copartnership papers were executed, and averred that the defendant was perfectly sane. He also claimed that he had paid in a sum equal to the interest he claimed, and that he was entitled to the injunction asked. Plaintiff's counsel contended that the defendant was perfectly sane when the contract was formed, and that his present assertions were a mere pretence, to evade the contract.

The motion was now argued and opposed at length before Justice LEONARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court.

The Court directed the business of the litigants to pass into the hands of a Receiver, who was directed to sell the same. The business of the firm to be wound up, and the proceeds of the Receiver's sale to be paid over by order of the Court.

J. W. Gerard for plaintiff; John Graham for defendant.

### Discharge of a Vagrant.

*Petition of Isabella Knapp.*—This was an application before Justice LEONARD, at Chambers, for the discharge of the prisoner, who had been sent to the Workhouse on the charge of vagrancy. According to the record the prisoner was a prostitute, and had been committed as such for two months. Justice LEONARD cited title 2, chap. 20, part 1, sec. 3 R. S., showing that vagrants should be committed to the House of Correction for sixty days.

*Held*, That as the prisoner, by the record, had been committed for *sixty-two* days, she must be discharged because of the irregularity. It was so ordered.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Freeman* vs. *Clark, &c.*—Demurrer overruled with costs, with liberty to answer within ten days.

*Scofield, &c.* vs. *Van Sycle.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer, with liberty to defendant to answer within twenty days on payment of costs.

*Thompson* vs *Sickles.*—No judgment can be given on the demurrer.

*Willard* vs. *Brigham.*—Demurrer sustained.

*Suffern* vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment for defendants, with costs.

*Hall* vs. *Vreeland.*—Judgment for plaintiffs. Defendants may answer within twenty days, on payment of costs.

*Zollman* vs. *Gouldy, &c.*—Gouldy's demurrer overruled, with liberty to him to answer in twenty days, on payment of costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Bowles* vs. *Home.*—Complaint dismissed, unless plaintiff pays costs of action within ten days after service of this order. If he pays the costs, then he may bring the case to trial at the next trial term of the Court.

*Stittle* vs. *Duhmer.*—Defendant discharged.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 27.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Virginia S. 6s.. | 91 | 25 | Reading R...... | 44¼ |
| 5,000 | do............ | 90¾ | 500 | do............ | 44⅜ |
| 5,000 | N. C. State 6s.. | 96¾ | 225 | do............ | 44⅝ |
| 67,000 | Missouri S. 6s.. | 81⅝ | 200 | do..........b30 | 44¾ |
| 3,000 | Cal. State 7s.... | 89⅞ | 100 | do..........s10 | 44⅝ |
| 1,000 | E. R. 2d M. B. E. | 101½ | 2050 | do............ | 44¾ |
| 1,000 | H. R. R. C. B.... | 88 | 500 | do..........b60 | 45 |
| 5,000 | Harlem R. 1st m. | 99¾ | 700 | do..........b30 | 45 |
| 1,000 | Har. R. 3d m. b.. | 83 | 500 | do..........b15 | 45 |
| 4,000 | Mich. So. 2d m.b. | 65 | 400 | do..........b10 | 45 |
| 2,000 | Mich. So. S.F. b. | 81 | 200 | do..........b60 | 45⅛ |
| 11,000 | LaC. & Mil. L.G.b | 23 | 350 | do............ | 44⅞ |
| 2,000 | do.......... | 23⅛ | 12 | Galena & Chicago R | 70⅛ |
| 25,000 | C. & N. W.. 1st M. | 63 | 150 | do............ | 70⅝ |
| 15,000 | C. & N. W., 2d M. | 36 | 700 | do............ | 71 |
| 5,000 | L. E. & W. 2d M. bs. | 42 | 300 | do..........b10 | 71 |
| 5,000 | C. B. & Q. R. 8 ₽c b | 97 | 100 | do..........b60 | 71⅛ |
| 18 | Mer. Ex. Bank.. | 98½ | 750 | Mich. Central R... | 56 |
| 20 | Bank of Com'e..... | 100 | 50 | do............ | 56⅛ |
| 10 | Marine Bank....... | 86 | 350 | do............ | 56¼ |
| 65 | Artisans Bank..... | 98 | 100 | do..........b30 | 56½ |
| 40 | Penn. Coal Co..... | 86¾ | 200 | do..........b60 | 56¾ |
| 100 | Pac. M. S. Co.....c | 86½ | 100 | do..........b60 | 57 |
| 50 | N. Y. Cen. R....b60 | 83¾ | 400 | do............ | 56¾ |
| 50 | do..........s60 | 83 | 150 | do..........s10 | 56¾ |
| 420 | do............c | 83⅛ | 200 | do..........b30 | 57 |
| 100 | Erie Railroad...... | 22½ | 100 | do..........b60 | 57¼ |
| 50 | do............ | 22¾ | 25 | M. So. & N. Ia. R. | 18⅛ |
| 100 | do..........b10 | 22⅞ | 150 | M. S. & N. I. g. s. b30 | 39¼ |
| 65 | Hud. Riv. Railroad | 58 | 50 | do..........b60 | 39 |
| 25 | do..........b60 | 58¼ | 50 | do..........s60 | 38¾ |
| 425 | do............ | 57⅞ | 50 | do..........b30 | 39¼ |
| 300 | do..........b30 | 58 | 100 | do............ | 38⅞ |
| 100 | do..........b10 | 57⅞ | 350 | Panama R.....b60 | 127½ |
| 100 | do..........s60 | 57⅝ | 50 | Ill. Cen. Scrip..b30 | 74¾ |
| 150 | Harlem Railroad.. | 17 | 50 | do............ | 74½ |
| 500 | do..........s30 | 16⅞ | 300 | do............ | 74¼ |
| 600 | do............ | 16⅞ | 150 | do............ | 74 |
| 300 | do..........b30 | 17 | 100 | Cleve. & Pitts. R... | 9⅝ |
| 100 | do..........b60 | 17 | 850 | Clev. and Tol. R... | 37½ |
| 100 | do..........b30 | 16⅞ | 200 | do..........b10 | 37⅜ |
| 1050 | do............ | 16⅜ | 400 | do..........s10 | 37½ |
| 100 | do..........b10 | 16¾ | 200 | do..........s60 | 37⅞ |
| 620 | Har. R. Pref...... | 43½ | 200 | do..........b30 | 37⅝ |
| 125 | Chi. Bur. & Q. R.. | 80 | 200 | Chi. & R. I. R..b30 | 75¾ |
| 100 | do............ | 80¼ | 650 | do............ | 75½ |
| 200 | do..........b60 | 80⅜ | 200 | do..........b30 | 75½ |
| 150 | do..........s60 | 80 | 100 | do............ | 75⅝ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Mo. State 6s.... | 81⅝ | 1300 | Reading R........ | 45 |
| 1,000 | Erie R 5th M. B. | 75 | 100 | do..........b60 | 45⅛ |
| 10,000 | C.&N.W. 1 M..... | 63 | 600 | do............ | 45⅛ |
| 10,000 | C.&N.W. 2d Mtg. | 36 | 50 | Mich. Central R.. | 56⅞ |
| 1,000 | Har. R. 1st Mt... | 99¾ | 100 | do..........s60 | 56¾ |
| 2,000 | H. R. R. 3d M.. | 92 | 100 | do..........b60 | 57¼ |
| 5,000 | L.E.&W 2d M.Bs | 42 | 25 | Mich.S & N I.R.... | 18¼ |
| 50 | Canton Company.. | 20 | 150 | M.So.& N.Ia.G.Sk. | 39⅜ |
| 50 | Del. & Hud. C. Co. | 96½ | 100 | do..........b30 | 39⅝ |
| 225 | Pacific M. S. Co.... | 86 | 50 | do.......bnwk | 39½ |
| 31 | Erie Railroad...... | 22¾ | 50 | Panama R.......... | 127¾ |
| 270 | do............ | 23 | 20 | do............ | 127½ |
| 50 | do..........s30 | 23 | 100 | Ill. Central R. S.... | 75 |
| 25 | N. Y. Central R.... | 83⅝ | 100 | do..........b30 | 75½ |
| 440 | do............ | 83½ | 75 | Gal. & Chi. R..... | 71½ |
| 300 | do..........b60 | 83¾ | 100 | do..........s30 | 71½ |
| 600 | do............ | 83⅝ | 100 | Cleve. & T. R. b30 | 38 |
| [illegible] | do..........s60 | 83½ | 100 | do............ | 37⅞ |
| 200 | Hudson River R. s60 | 57⅛ | 100 | do..........s30 | 37⅜ |
| 11 | do............ | 57½ | 200 | Chi. & Rock Isl. R. | 75¼ |
| 125 | Harlem R.......... | 16⅞ | 100 | do..........b60 | 75⅜ |
| 1060 | do............ | 17 | 100 | do............ | 75½ |
| 200 | do..........b60 | 17⅛ | 100 | do..........b60 | 76 |
| 300 | do..........b60 | 17½ | | | |

### New-York Mining Board, July 27.

| | Offered. | Asked. | | Offered. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper F's M.Co. | — | — | Pontiac........ | 4½ | 5¾ |
| Central......... | 8½ | 9 | Quincy......... | 31½ | 40 |
| Franklin........ | 24 | 26 | Rockland...... | 25½ | 28 |
| Hancock........ | 6⅜ | 7⅛ | Superior...... | 4 | 4½ |
| Isle Royale..... | 15⅜ | 16¼ | Hamilton...... | 1 | 2 |
| Mernard........ | 5⅝ | 6 | Columbian..... | 2½ | 3½ |
| Minnesota....... | 76 | 79½ | Phenix......... | — | — |
| National........ | 36 | 39 | Gardiner Hill.. | 6½ | 7 |
| North Cliff..... | — | — | Guilford....... | 3½ | 3¾ |
| Pewabic........ | 51 | 53 | North State.... | 3½ | 3¾ |
| Pittsburgh...... | 54½ | 57 | Silver Hill.... | 1½ | 1½ |

The sales were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 25 shs. Isle Royale...... 15¾ | | 50 shs. Rockland........ 28 |
| 25 do. do. .............. 15¾ | | |

FRIDAY, July 27—P. M.

The Stock Market shows more steadiness

this morning, and the shade of heaviness which distinguished it yesterday has disappeared. The most active stock of the day is Reading, in which quite a speculative spirit has been manifested for the last two or three days, and it closed firmly at 44⅞ at the First Board, against 44 last evening, went up to 45½ at the Second, and after the close of the printed list sales were made at 45¾. The last report was a favorable one, and there appears to be more confidence in its present management. From the buyers to-day it was thought that a material part of the purchases were on Philadelphia account, though some were made for parties in this City. The sales at the two Boards and outside must foot up nearly ten thousand shares. Harlem old stock was quite active, and it has partially recovered from the depression of yesterday. It opened at the First Board 17, and closed at the same at the Second, after selling intermediately as low as 16¾. The Preferred Stock was not active, but was well held. Hudson River, without very large sales, was firm and touched 58, its highest point, receding to 57¾ at the close. New-York Central was heavy at the First Board, and took an upward turn at the second, going to 83⅝, ½ beyond the morning price. The same price was freely bid after the close of the printed list, and a sale was reported at 84¾, but we could not trace it to a reliable source. The Western Roads as the rule were remarkably firm. The favorable crop reports and increasing receipts of the roads imparting confidence to those who are disposed to view these investments as unduly depressed. Illinois Central, however, under some reports that a portion of its late increase in business was the result of contracts that would not prove profitable, went down to 74 at the first board, but recovered to 75, yesterday's price at the second. Michigan Central was the most active of the list, and went up to 56¾ at the first, and 56⅞ at the second board. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was 1¼, Southern guaranteed ⅝, Galena and Chicago 1, and Cleveland and Toledo ¼ higher than last evening. State Stocks were steady, with large sales of Missouris at ⅛ advance. Railroad bonds were active and firm, but without special change in price except in Chicago and North-Western and Lake Erie and Wabash second mortgage bonds, which were both 1 higher than yesterday. The closing prices were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 5s, '74 | 101¾@101⅞ | Harlem | 17 @ 17⅛ |
| Indiana 5s | 90 @ — | Harlem pref | 43⅛@ 43¼ |
| Tennessee 6s | 90⅛@ 90¼ | Reading | 45⅝@ 45¾ |
| Virginia 6s | 90⅛@ 90¼ | Mich. Central | 56¾@ 57 |
| N. Carolina 6s | 96¾@ 96⅞ | Mich. South | 18 @ 18½ |
| Missouri 6s | 81⅝@ 81¾ | Mich. Guartn'd. | 39⅜@ 39⅝ |
| Cal. 7s, n. i. | 89⅛@ 89⅜ | Panama | 127⅛@127⅜ |
| Canton Co | 19¾@ 20 | Illinois Cent. | 75⅛@ 75½ |
| Cumberland Cl. | 14⅞@ 15 | Gal. & Chicago. | 71⅞@ 72 |
| Pacific Mail | 86 @ 86¼ | Cleve. & Tol | 37⅛@ 37⅜ |
| N. Y. Cen. R. | 83½@ 83⅝ | Chi. & R. Isl'd. | 75¾@ 75⅞ |
| Erie | 23 @ 23¼ | Chi., B. & Q. | 81 @ 81¼ |
| Hudson River | 57¾@ 58 | Ill Central 7s | 96 @ 95½ |

Money matters are more quiet to-day, and there is less inquiry for accommodation on call, and not quite as much pressure of paper upon the market. The general tone of the market, however, is unchanged, and the rates are steady. On call the range is 5@6 ℘ cent. on prime securities, some of the large Banks and Trust Companies being free lenders at the lower rate. Favorite lines of short paper are freely taken at 5@5½, and longer dates at 6@7 ℘ cent. for best to fair names. The course of the market seemed to be shaped upon an opinion that higher rates will prevail hereafter, which we think not improbable when the demand shall be increased by the wants of the Fall trade and the movement of the crops to the seaboard. Thus far the Fall trade has been lighter than usual. The Southern buyers, who impart the main staple to the early business, are comparatively small purchasers to what they were last year, and in some instances the sales to them are counted by hundreds instead of thousands. There are some Western purchasers here, but thus far they have bought carefully. If the reports are all true of the extent of the crops of the present year in their section, however, we may reasonably expect that the excess of the business from that quarter will more than make up for the falling off in others. From the poor crops and contracted means of the past two years the stocks of Eastern merchandise in the West must be reduced to a very low figure, and if its resources will permit it can scarcely fail to be a large buyer at the present season.

There is a moderate business doing in Foreign Exchange for the *Vanderbilt* and *City of Baltimore* steamers of to-morrow. The range for bank and bankers' bills on London is 109⅝@110, a few of the City drawers asking the latter price, but no sales beyond 109⅞ have come to our knowledge. The supply of commercial signatures is mainly confined to a few grain bills, which are taken at 109½@109⅝ according to the strength of the names. On Paris 5f.15@5.13¾.

The earnings of the Toledo and Western Railroad for the third week in July were as follows:

| | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers | $3,509 90 | $5,101 75 |
| Freight | 8,556 10 | 10,254 23 |
| Mail and Express | 800 00 | 800 00 |
| Other sources | —— | 804 98 |
| Total | $12,866 00 | $23,020 96 |
| Increase | | $10,154 96 |

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week in July were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Third week, 1860 | $27 868 34 |
| Third week, 1859 | 23,033 40 |
| Increase | $4,834 94 |

The following is the statement of the receipts of the Morris Canal Company, compared with corresponding time last year:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total to July 14, 1860 | $140,140 14 | |
| Week ending July 21, 1860 | 12,212 41 | —$152,352 55 |
| Total to July 16, 1859 | 126,904 23 | |
| Week ending July 23, 1859 | 8,819 53 | — 135,723 76 |
| Increase in 1860 | | $16,628 79 |

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

| For the week. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entered at the port | $2 979,675 | $4,210 028 | $2,841,629 |
| Thrown on Market | 3,011,507 | 4,265,958 | 2,974,390 |
| Since Jan. 1. | | | |
| Entered at the port | $30,109 358 | $71,782,984 | $63 362 687 |
| Thrown on Market | 35,930,501 | 71,208,502 | 63,134,876 |

The following is the summary for the week:

| | CONSUMPTION DIRECT. | | WAREHOUSED. | | WITHDRAWN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value. | Pkgs. | Value |
| Mf. of Wool. | 2,045 | $1,046,050 | 389 | $171,870 | 633 | $242,069 |
| Mf. of Cotton. | 1,186 | 370,225 | 68 | 20,231 | 367 | 68,290 |
| Mf. of Silk | 1,046 | 972,774 | 28 | 12,879 | 45 | 37,867 |
| Mf. of Flax | 463 | 80,144 | 102 | 32 550 | 76 | 15,294 |
| Miscellan's | 214 | 131,614 | 11 | 3,592 | 40 | 10,063 |
| Total | 4,974 | $2,600,807 | 590 | $240,822 | 1,161 | $373,583 |
| | | 240,822 | | | | 2,600,807 |
| Total Entered | | $2,841,629 | Total Marketed. | | | $2,974,390 |

The Potsdam and Watertown Railroad was sold for $100,000 on Wednesday, under foreclosure of its second mortgage bonds, to the Watertown and Rome Company, who had already become the owners of the second mortgage bonds, on account of which the sale was made. The road is sold subject to the first mortgage of $800,000, which is guaranteed by the purchaser. The Albany *Atlas* says:

> "The Watertown and Rome Company is now the owner of a line of 173 miles of Road, extending from Rome to Cape Vincent, and from Watertown to the junction with the Northern Road, near Potsdam. By the construction of 17 miles of road, which, by an Act of the Present Legislature, it is authorized to build, it can make a direct connection with Ogdensburgh. This would bring, by way of this Road and the New-York Central, nearly all the travel from Ogdensburgh, and from the line of road leading from Prescott, opposite Ogdensburgh, to Ottawa, the capital of the Canadas—thus constituting an important line. We hear it stated that the interests to be benefited by the construction of this short link are likely to coöperate to build it at an early day."

The property of the exploded Clinton Bank at Westernport, Md., was sold at auction, on Monday, and realized $140.

The Lamar Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℘ cent., payable on demand.

In relation to the Columbia and Xenia Railroad, the Cincinnati *Gazette* remarks:

> The floating debt and only debt of the Company is about two hundred thousand dollars, which is now in bonds, all of which fall due in 1860, '61, '62, and '66.
>
> The Company we understand are to issue six ℘ cent. bonds, secured by first mortgage, payable in 1890, to meet the improvements and the floating debt above mentioned.
>
> But one hundred thousand dollars of these bonds are to be issued at present, and the whole issue is limited to five hundred thousand dollars. This amount is more than at present actually needed or will probably be used, but to avoid in contingency a second mortgage, the Board of Directors deemed it expedient to adopt that amount.

The Convention of Presidents of the great through roads to the West commences its session at Saratoga to-day. The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Received from all sources | $135,850 84 |
| Payments on all accounts | 296,478 88 |
| Balance on all funds | 5,056,905 13 |

For customs, $130,000.

The *Metropolitan Bank Note Reporter* calls attention to the fact that the time for presenting notes of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank to the Receiver will expire on the 1st day of August. After that date outstanding bills will be worthless.

Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY quote Land Warrants thus:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 160 acres | @77c. ℘ acre. | @85c. ℘ acre. |
| 120 acres | @75c. ℘ acre. | @84c. ℘ acre. |
| 80 acres | @83c. ℘ acre. | @92c. ℘ acre. |
| 40 acres | $1 05 ℘ acre. | $1 13 ℘ acre. |

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 27, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 4 bbls. Ashes, 12,058 bbls. Flour, 20 bbls. Corn Meal, 61,195 bushels Wheat, 30 677 bushels Corn, 21,845 bushels Oats, 1,079 pkgs. Provisions, and 844 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 62 bbls., at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, including a cargo of Rio, to arrive, on private terms; 50 bags old Government Java, at 18½c., and small lots of other kinds, at unaltered prices, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—There were 2,000 bales disposed of, including Middling Uplands, at 10¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℘ ℔.

DYEWOODS—Some 250 tons St. Domingo were sold, on terms not ascertained.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for Dry Cod, at from $3 75@$4 37½ ℘ cwt. Mackerel and Herring main as last noticed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been more active, to-day, for State and Western Flour, which has been generally freely offered at a shade lower prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 16,820 bbls., including superfine State, at $5@$5 10; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 10@$5 35, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; superfine Western at $4 90 @$5; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 05@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 10@$6 10; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 25@$5 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 30@$5 45 ℘ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State | $5 00 | @$5 10 |
| Extra State | 5 10 | @ 5 35 |
| Superfine Western | 4 90 | @ 5 00 |
| Extra Iowa and Wisconsin | 5 05 | @ 6 00 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan | 5 10 | @ 6 10 |
| Inferior Extra Ohio | 5 25 | @ 5 30 |
| Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd | 5 30 | @ 5 45 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brand | 5 50 | @ 6 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 40 | @ 5 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 70 | @ 7 00 |
| Inferior to choice Extra Missouri | 5 50 | @ 7 00 |

Southern Flour is plenty and depressed. Sales have been reported of 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 50 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 60@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including superfine, at $4 90@$5, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 10@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; 530 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour sells, in lots, at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been plenty and prices have favored buyers. The demand has been less active. The rise in rates of freights has had the effect of checking export operations. Sales have been reported of 74,500 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 31; White Western on private terms; old Red do. (Winter,) part at $1 25; ned Red Ohio at $1 23; new Amber do., at $1 25; Milwaukee Club at $1 20 @$1 21; Chicago Spring at $1 17 for No. 1, and $1 14@$1 15 for No. 2; new red State at $1 20; new White Southern at $1 40; and new Red do. at $1 26@$1 27 ℘ bushel. Corn has been actively sought after, and as the receipts have been less extensive, prices have exhibited more firmness. The reported sales amount to 86,500 bushels, at 61c. @62c. for sound mixed Western; 63c.@64c. for Yellow Western; 64c.@65c. for round Yellow, ℘ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy at 80c.@82c. ℘ bush.; sales 1,500 bushels. Oats are moderately inquired for, including poor to prime Canada, at 37c. @39c.; Western, 37c.@39c.; State 39c.@40½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@38c. ℘ bushel. The week's movements in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices thus: "The market for State and Western Flour has been quite heavy during the past week, the available supply having been in excess of the requirements of buyers. The inquiry has been restricted. The home trade demand has been moderate. Shippers have been disposed to purchase freely, but the scarcity of freight room, and the advance in rates of freight, have tended to check operations. The receipts have been rather light, yet receivers have been anxious to sell. Yesterday's transactions indicated more activity in the market at, however, even lower quotations than those current on Thursday. The week's receipts amount to 25,728 bbls. by canal and river, against 22,935 bbls the preceding week. Southern Flour has been freely offered, and has declined materially, yet it has been in rather limited request. Canadian Flour has been sparingly sought after, and prices of most brands have been reduced considerably. The total sales of Wheat Flour during the week amounted to 88,100 bbls. Last week's sales comprise 91,000 bbls. Rye Flour has been quiet, and the tendency of prices has been downward. Corn Meal has been moderately dealt in within our range. The receipts of Wheat during the week have been fair, though less extensive than those of the preceding week. The available supply has been good, and holders have generally been eager to dispose of their stock. The demand has not been remarkably brisk. Shippers have been deterred from purchasing very freely, by the inadequate shipping accommodation and the high claims of ship-owners. The inquiry from millers has been moderate. Prices have fallen, decidedly, closing with a downward tendency. The total arrivals of Wheat during the week were 360,789 bushels, and the total reported sales 392,000 bushels. Last week's receipts amounted to 329,893 bushels, and the sales to 401,000 bushels. Corn has been abundant and depressed. Yesterday, sound lots were less plenty, and, having been in good request, they were held with more firmness than on Thursday. There were 394,442 bushels received, and 452,500 bushels reported as having been sold during the week. Last week's arrivals were 380,747 bushels, and the sales 441,500 bushels. Rye has been inactive at drooping rates. Oats have been moderately inquired for at a shade easier prices."

*Breadstuff Trade of Chicago, July 25.*

The receipts and shipments of Produce during the past week were as follows:

| | Receipts. | Shipm'ts |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 2,891 | 9,520 |
| Wheat, bush | 115,277 | 70,582 |
| Corn, bush | 505,578 | 881,856 |
| Oats, bush | 19,594 | 57,757 |
| Rye, bush | 5,048 | 725 |
| Barley, bush | 9,591 | 674 |

The following table shows the total receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain since the 1st of January, compared with 1859:

| | Receipts. | | Shipments. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1860. | 1859. | 1860. | 1859. |
| Flour bbls | 235,012 | 223,257 | 262,954 | 200,123 |
| Wheat, bus | 2,026,019 | 1,464,653 | 1,631,741 | 1,187,802 |
| Corn bus | 10,408,672 | 3,020,398 | 8,252,723 | 2,128,595 |
| Oats, bus | 651,738 | 386,761 | 553,906 | 250,035 |
| Rye, bus | 69,341 | 33,729 | 14,440 | 2,975 |
| Barley, bus. | 202,262 | 122,599 | 45,804 | 47,140 |

"The stock of Corn in store amounts to about 1,500,000 bushels; Wheat, 64,000 bushels, and Flour, 2,700 barrels."—*Chicago Press.*

HIDES—Dullness is the most noticeable feature of the market. This is the season of the year when tanners cannot work hides with safety, and prices are so far above the manufactured article that dealers will not operate under a material reduction, which our importers refuse to concede. The receipts continue liberal and the stock has increased. The principal sales have been, 1,200 Porto Cabello, on private terms; 500 Curacoa, on private terms; 1,000 City Slaughters, for export, at 8½, cash; 1,000 Western Slaughters, for export, 8¾, cash.

HAY—Sales 900 bales North River at 85c.@96c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

LEATHER—There has been but few buyers in the market this week, and the transactions have been very light. The receipts are large and the stock has increased, and prices favor the buyer.

METALS—Have been quiet to-day at previous rates.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate. Prices are unaltered. Sales 50 bbls. New-Orleans, at 48c.; 100 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 23½c.; and 310 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 21c., ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in slack request, and sales have been confined to 350 bbls., in lots, including New Mess at $19 12½@$19 25; New Prime at $14 25; Old Mess at $18 35@$18 45, and Old Prime at $12 50, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and nominal at 10½c.@11c. for Hams, and 8½c.@8¾c. for Shoulders ℘ ℔. Lard is in demand. The day's transactions add up 270 tcs. and bbls., at 13c.@13⅜c., ℘ ℔. Beef rules quiet, yet steady; 250 bbls. were disposed of, in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 50@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in request at 11c.@19c. for new State, and 10c.@15c. for Ohio, ℘ ℔. Cheese is salable, at 7c.@11c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales 80 tcs., in lots, at $4 37½@$4 87½ ℘ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, amount to 1,250 hhds., including Cuba, at 6⅜c.@7⅜c., and Porto Rico at 7¼c. @7¾c.; also, 900 boxes Havana, part at 7⅝c.@8¾c., ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 ℔s. on private terms.

TOBACCO—Rules quiet, with sales of only 45 hhds. Kentucky, at 4½c.@10c.; 89 cases Seed Leaf, at 5c.@16c.; 9 cases Florida at 13c., and 65 bales Havana at 31c.@70c., ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—The demand moderate, and holders ask full prices. Sales 300 bbls. at 20½c.@20¾c., ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shiproom, especially for Liverpool, is very scarce, and shipowners ask higher rates. For Liverpool, Flour, 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@10½d. ℘ bushel. For London, Flour, 3s. ℘ bbl.; and Grain, 10d. ℘ bushel. Engagements were reported for Liverpool of 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.; 25,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, at 10d.@10½d., and 50 hhds. Tallow, on private terms; for London, 11 000 bushels Wheat, part at 10d.; for Glasgow, 1,700 bushels Wheat, on private terms; for Cork and a market, a vessel, with Wheat, at 11d., and for Bristol, a vessel with Wheat, at 10d. ℘ bushel.

## FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, July 27, 1860.

### MEATS.

A somewhat livelier business has been transacted during the past week, at our revised quotations:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ ℔ | 12 | @ 16 |
| Beef, chuck roast, ℘ ℔ | 9 | @ 12 |
| Beef, second cut chuck, ℘ ℔ | 6 | @ 8½ |
| Beef, rounds, ℘ ℔ | 8 | @ 10 |
| Beef, rumps, ℘ ℔ | 10 | @ 12½ |
| Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ ℔ | 16 | @ 18 |
| Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ ℔ | 12 | @ 15 |
| Beef, rump steak, ℘ ℔ | 12 | @ 13 |
| Beef, corned, ℘ ℔ | 5 | @ 12 |
| Mutton, hind quarters, ℘ ℔ | 10 | @ 13 |
| Mutton, fore quarters, ℘ ℔ | 6 | @ 9 |
| Mutton, legs, ℘ ℔ | 10 | @ 13 |
| Mutton, shoulders, ℘ ℔ | 5 | @ 8½ |
| Mutton, chops, ℘ ℔ | 12 | @ 13 |
| Lamb, ℘ ℔ | 12 | @ 18 |
| Veal, hindquarters, ℘ ℔ | 9 | @ 12 |
| Veal, forequarters, ℘ ℔ | 5 | @ 8 |
| Veal cutlets, ℘ ℔ | 16 | @ 18 |
| Pork, fresh, ℘ ℔ | 12 | @ 13 |
| Pork, salted, ℘ ℔ | 11 | @ 12 |
| Pork, jowls, ℘ ℔ | 10 | @ 10½ |
| Roasting Pigs, each | 1 25 | @2 50 |
| Soup Meats, ℘ ℔ | 5 | @ 8 |
| Smoked Beef, ℘ ℔ | 12 | @ 13 |
| Bacon, ℘ ℔ | 12 | @ 13 |
| Hams, ℘ ℔ | 13 | @ 15 |
| Shoulders, ℘ ℔ | 10½ | @ 11½ |
| Tongues, each | 75 | @ 87 |
| Lard, ℘ ℔ | 14 | @ 14½ |
| Lard, by the tub, ℘ ℔ | 13½ | @ 14 |
| Sausages, City made, ℘ ℔ | 12 | @ — |
| Tripe, ℘ ℔ | 6 | @ — |

### POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies are light and prices are restrained, though the demand is restricted.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chickens, ℘ pair | 75 | @1 25 |
| Fowls, ℘ ℔ | 14 | @ 18 |
| Turkeys, ℘ ℔ | 16 | @ 20 |
| Ducks, ℘ pair | 1 25 | @1 75 |
| Pigeons, Squab, ℘ dozen | 2 50 | @3 50 |
| Pigeons, flight, ℘ dozen | 1 50 | @2 00 |
| Snipe, English, ℘ doz | 3 75 | @4 50 |
| Woodcock, ℘ dozen | 3 25 | @4 00 |

### FISH.

The demand is moderate for most kinds at the annexed figures:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Blackfish, ℘ ℔ | 6 | @ 7 |
| Bluefish, ℘ ℔ | 5 | @ 6 |
| Codfish, ℘ ℔ | 5 | @ 6 |
| Eels, ℘ ℔ | 10 | @ 12 |
| Flounders, ℘ ℔ | 5 | @ — |
| Green Turtle, ℘ ℔ | 12 | @ 15 |
| Haddock, ℘ ℔ | | @ 5 |
| Halibut, ℘ ℔ | 8 | @ 10 |
| Mackerel, each | 12 | @ 16 |
| Salmon, ℘ ℔ | 25 | @ 31 |
| Striped Bass, ℘ ℔ | 10 | @ 12 |
| Trout, Brook, ℘ ℔ | 37 | @ 44 |
| Oysters, ℘ 100 | 75 | @1 25 |
| Oysters pickled, ℘ 100 | 1 12½ | @1 50 |
| Clams, ℘ 100 | 25 | @ 50 |
| Crabs, soft, ℘ doz | 1 00 | @1 50 |
| Crabs, hard, ℘ doz | 18 | @ 25 |
| Lobsters, ℘ ℔ | 5 | @ 6 |
| Salmon, City smoked, ℘ ℔ | 18 | @ 31 |
| Salmon, pickled, ℘ ℔ | 15 | @ — |
| Codfish, pickled, ℘ ℔ | 5 | @ 6 |
| Codfish, dry, ℘ ℔ | 5 | @ 6 |
| Mackerel, pickled, each | 8 | @ 12 |
| Mackerel, smoked, ℘ ℔ | 13 | @ — |
| Herring, pickled, ℘ dozen | 10 | @ 15 |

### VEGETABLES

Have been generally in fair request at uniform rates for the principal kinds.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beans, ℘ half peck | 9 | @ 12 |
| Beets, new, ℘ bunch | 4 | @ 5 |
| Cabbage, ℘ head | 5 | @ 8 |
| Cauliflowers, each | 12 | @ 50 |
| Carrots, ℘ bunch | 4 | @ 5 |
| Cucumbers, ℘ dozen | 15 | @ 37½ |
| Egg Plants, ℘ dozen | 75 | @ 87 |
| Green Corn, ℘ doz | 12 | @ 18 |
| Leeks, ℘ bunch | 6 | @ 8 |
| Lettuce, ℘ head | 2 | @ 3 |
| Onions, new, ℘ bunch | 4 | @ 5 |
| Onions, new, Bermuda, ℘ ℔ | 6 | @ 7 |
| Parsley, ℘ bunch | 2 | @ 3 |
| Peas, green, ℘ half peck | 9 | @ 12 |
| Potatoes, new, Jersey and Long Island | 2 75 | @3 50 |
| Potatoes, new, ℘ bushel | 1 00 | @1 25 |
| Potatoes, new, ℘ half peck | 15 | @ 18 |
| Rhubarb ℘ bunch | 6 | @ 9 |
| Squashes, ℘ dozen | 37 | @ 50 |
| Spinach, ℘ peck | 10 | @ 15 |
| Tomatoes, ℘ basket | 1 50 | @2 00 |
| Tomatoes, ℘ quart | 10 | @ 15 |
| Turnips, ℘ dozen bunches | 50 | @ — |
| Turnips, ℘ bunch | 4 | @ 5 |
| Watercresses, ℘ quart | 3 | @ 5 |

### FRUIT.

Dealers report the prevalence of a lively inquiry with much firmness in prices.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Apples, new, ℘ peck | 50 | @ 75 |
| Bananas, ℘ bunch | 1 00 | @2 00 |
| Blackberries, ℘ quart | 6 | @ 15 |
| Cherries, ℘ ℔ | 10 | @ 25 |
| Cocoa Nuts, each | 4 | @ 5 |
| Citron, preserved | 25 | @ — |
| Currants, red, ℘ ℔ | 4 | @ 10 |
| Dates, ℘ ℔ | 8 | @ — |
| Figs, ℘ ℔ | 8 | @ 10 |
| Grapes, Hot-house, ℘ ℔ | 75 | @1 00 |
| Lemons, ℘ dozen | 18 | @ 31 |
| Nectarines, ℘ dozen | 18 | @ 50 |
| Oranges, ℘ dozen | 18 | @ 50 |
| Peaches, ℘ basket | 2 00 | @4 00 |
| Peaches, ℘ quart | 12 | @ 37 |
| Pears, ℘ half peck | 12 | @ 25 |
| Pineapples, each | 10 | @ 25 |
| Raisins, ℘ ℔ | 10 | @ 12 |
| Raspberries, ℘ basket | 4 | @ 8 |
| Watermelons, each | 31 | @ 75 |
| Whortleberries, ℘ quart | 6 | @ 15 |

### DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Desirable lots of Butter and Cheese are in demand, while Eggs are rather sparingly sought after.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Butter, State, ℘ ℔ | 15 | @ 22 |
| Butter, Orange Co. | 22 | @ 23 |
| Butter, Ohio, ℘ ℔ | 14 | @ 18 |
| Cheese, ℘ ℔ | 11 | @ 12 |
| Cheese, Pineapple, ℘ ℔ | 16 | @ 18 |
| Cheese, English, ℘ ℔ | 16 | @ — |
| Eggs, eight for | 12 | @ — |
| Eggs, seventeen for | 25 | @ — |
| Eggs, sixty-eight for | 1 00 | @ — |
| Honey, ℘ bottle | 25 | @ — |

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAI, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; L. O'BRIEN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

THE GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE VOLUNTEER ASTRONOMICAL EXPEDITION.—His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, Governor of Newfoundland, received a communication from Prof. BACHE, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, asking him to give every facility in his power to the company of volunteer astronomers then about to embark for Cape Chudleigh for the purpose of observing the eclipse of the sun on the 18th inst., and recommending the expedition to his care and kindness and that of officials of his Government. Cape Chudleigh is near the entrance of Hudson's Strait, and the extreme part of the coast of Labrador which the Governor of Newfoundland has the power to superintend. It is stated in the Newfoundland papers that the circumstance of the visit of the Prince of Wales alone prevented Sir ALEXANDER himself from forming one of the volunteer company. His Excellency immediately transmitted directions to the superintendents of the settlements occupied by the British houses in the wild territory to be visited to give every information and aid to the astronomers. Should the expedition, on its homeward voyage, call into St. Johns, they will meet with a hearty welcome.—*Boston Journal.*

THE POPE TO COMMANDER MAURY.—The Consul General for the Pontifical States has politely invited us to examine a present for Commander M. F. MAURY, from the Pontifical Government. It consists of a morocco case ornamented with the Pontifical arms, and containing thirteen heavy silver medals commemorative of important events during the present Pontificate, of which it constitutes, in fact, the entire collection. The gift is presented by the Pontifical Government in testimony of its thanks for the part which Commander MAURY has taken in the presentation, by the United States Government, of fifty copies of MAURY's sailing directions, and also of its high appreciation of the merits of the work.—*Freeman's Journal.*

## DRY GOODS.

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BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procured a license from the patentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts, we are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. C. VOSBURGH, Agent.

WORSTED, WORSTED.—3,500 POUNDS DIRECT from Berlin, at 12½ cents, for 30 days only to make room for other goods. Also, Saxony yarn, Shetland Wool Patterns, Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—400 nice fitting Corsets at $1—worth $1 50, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

## CLOTHING.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing. Any person having clothing to sell, will call on JAMES ST. JOHNSON, Princeton, N. J., opposite the Bank; or address a note, which will be attended to.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LEATHER BAG, OWNER'S NAME pasted on the bottom; was left in a 5th av. and Fulton ferry omnibus, which left Fulton ferry a few moments before 9 o'clock yesterday morning, (Thursday, 26th.) A reasonable reward will be paid by calling on J. W. BRADLEY, No. 146 Chambers-st., two doors west Harlem Railroad Dépôt.

LOST—A NOTE OF FREELAND, SQUIRES & CO., dated New-York, May 5, 1860, at 8 months, for $330 85. Said note was mailed at New-York for Boston July 29, but as yet has failed to arrive. All parties are hereby notified that payment has been stopped.
SNELLING & WELCH, No. 39 Vesey-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY MORNING, THE 20TH, ON board the steamer *Great Eastern*, an enameled WATCH, with hair-chain and charms attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to PATON & CO., No. 89 Leonard-st.

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Just Published, and for sale by E. A. DAGGETT, No. 33 Broadway. Price 10 cents; postage, 1 cent; $8 per hundred. A liberal discount to the Trade.

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DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus:

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WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

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Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

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EMPIRE SPRING WATER.
SUPERIOR TO CONGRESS SPRING WATER.

The Empire Spring at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., is situated not far from the Congress Spring, and the superior qualities of the Empire Water over the Congress consists in its possessing all the properties of that water, with the addition of a large amount of Iodine, which improves the combination, and renders it beneficial in Lung Difficulties, Fevers, and Irritation of the Kidneys and Bowels, for which the Congress Water is not admissible. Notwithstanding the proprietors of that Spring have tried by a lengthy advertisement to make it appear that any other mineral water, bottled at Saratoga Springs, without their brand and mark, was worthless and injurious, the Empire Water is not only acknowledged as the best medicinal, and most soothing in its effects, but the most delicious as a beverage—and for Dyspepsia and Constipation, its equal is not to be found in any other mineral water.

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|---|---|
| 55 pounds primrose family soap, 2c | $4 95 |
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| One glass jar bathing cream | 50 |
| One Canton ¼ dozen—fancy soaps | 25 |
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| Total | $6 40 |

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As a lubricator, the New-York *Herald* of June 25, 1859, on "West India fruits in New York," says: "The oil from the cocoa-nut is about the best anti-attrition that can be employed for machinery, and is prepared in the West Indies for that purpose. Large quantities are imported into Jamaica. Of late, however, the article is manufactured there, arising, perhaps, from the fact of such quantities of an adulterated article being imported from abroad." For sale, apply to
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CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND dyspepsia completely cured without medicines injections or baths, by Davy's Ervalenta Crackers, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine ervalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the ervalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 14 to 8. Certificates of their mild and beneficial influence on the stomach and bowels can be seen at the bakery. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his wholesale and retail variety cracker bakery. Price 30 cents per pound. ISAAC McCAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, Derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.

See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.
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STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES OF RESIDENCES, monuments, cattle, family groups, &c., taken in the best style by J. CUSSANS, late with the London Stereoscopic Company. Address care WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN UNION CAMP MEETING AT Roberts' Grove, Yonkers, two miles north of the landing between Old Post Road and Saw Mill River Road, commencing MONDAY, Aug. 6. Preaching by popular Ministers of all the evangelical churches. Steamboats leave in the morning at 8 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3¼ and 4 o'clock; fare 10 cents. Cars almost every hour. Large boarding tents on the ground at moderate charges. Parties wishing tents will apply to J. D. BROWN, Yonkers, Dr. R. F. HIBBARD, No. 102 Fulton-street, New-York, or T. P. BONSALL, No. 10 North First-st., Williamsburgh.

SEEK YE THE LORD, SEEK MEEKNESS as the great preparation, that ye may be hid in the day of the Lord's anger, which is now breaking forth on the Nations of Earth. A Sermon on the above subject by Elder BARNARD MATTHIAS, at the Hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M. All lovers of truth are invited to attend. Service in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

THE MYSTERY OF GOD FINISHED—OR, *The identity of the Day of the Lord with his reign; the evidence of its presence, and how it has come on the world as a snare; also its events and obligations.* Subject of discourse by Elder W. LANGABL, at the Baptist Church, 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., THIS DAY, at 11 A. M. and TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. JOSEPH SANDERSON WILL PREACH every SABBATH in the Lecture-room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., where his Church (the Stanton-st. Presbyterian) will worship during the erection of their new church edifice. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers and others cordially invited.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, STATE, NEAR HOYT-ST., BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. LEWIS F. MATSON, of Owego, N. Y., and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield-st., Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by the Rev. P. H. MOWRY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. No preaching in the afternoon. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. N. B.—This church will not be closed during the Summer.

OPEN COMMUNION.—FIRST FREE-WILL Baptist Church, in 28th-st., near Broadway. In the absence of the pastor, Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, now on a visit to Europe, the Rev. O. T. MOULTON is officiating to most excellent acceptance. Services continued through the season, at the usual hours.

THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av., corner of 28th-st., will be open for Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Strangers and persons belonging to churches temporarily closed are affectionately invited to attend.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. STICKNEY HASKELL, of Nebraska City, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, the Pastor, in the EVENING 7¾ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

THE MARINERS' CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison and Catharine sts., under the direction of the New-York Port Society. Rev. CHARLES J. JONES Pastor. Preaching every SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours, during the Summer. All seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES; and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. HASKELL, of Kansas. Sabbath School meeting at 3 P. M. Addresses by Rev. CHAS E. HARRIS, former Pastor of this Church, and others. Singing by the children.

REV. B. K. RUSS, OF BOSTON, MASS., will preach for the Fourth Universalist Society of Brooklyn, at their place of worship, Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av., SUNDAY, July 29. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-School at 4 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach as usual TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. Chapel in Trenor Hall, corner of Broadway and 34th-st. Evening service at 8 o'clock precisely. Being the third sermon to young people. Sunday-school and Bible class as usual.

REV. JOHN McKINLEY, OF SCOTLAND, will preach for Rev. Frank Remington at Palace Garden Music Hall, 14th-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, and also at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the corner of Christopher and Bedford sts.

THE CRISIS HAS COME!—BISHOP SNOW, of the Millennial Church, will preach on *The Fulfillment of Prophecy in Present Events*, TO-MORROW, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, Seats free. Strangers specially invited.

PILGRIM CHURCH, NEW-YORK CITY, worships in Friendship Hall, West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. BAKER, at 10½ A. M., and at 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Public invited.

CHANGE OF EVENING.—THE CITY TRACT Missionary meeting will be held in the Baptist Tabernacle, 2d-av., TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, instead of Tuesday evening.
A. R. WETMORE, Chairman.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORner 9th-st. and avenue B. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3 in the AFTERNOON. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place.—Rev. WM. T. WILSON, Assistant Minister of St. Peter's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR, BETHESDA Baptist Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday,) the 29th. Services at 10¾ A. M. and 7¾ in the EVENING. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ and at 7¾ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. W. McALLISTER; at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. NORRIS, of Brooklyn. The seats are all free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, residence No. 195 East 19th-st. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

DODWORTH'S HALL.—MISS JOHNSON, A trance speaker, will lecture in Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) July 29, morning and evening, at the usual hours. Conference at 3 o'clock P. M., same place.

REV. F. O. NILSSON, WHO WAS BANished from his native land, (Sweden,) is about to return as a missionary. A farewell meeting will be held in the Baptist Mariners' Church, No 234 Cherry-st., on MONDAY EVENING, July 30, at 7¾ o'clock.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHRUP, Pastor elect, will preach in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. on SUNDAY, 29th inst. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—ON FULTON-av., near Hoyt-st. Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN will preach TO-MORROW MORNING. The preacher for the evening will be announced from the pulpit. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.—REV. THOS. GALLAUdet, Rector, 18th st., near 5th-av. Service to-morrow with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. Morris will preach in the evening.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween 2nd and 3rd-avs., will be kept open during the summer. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Preaching to-morrow morning and evening by the pastor Rev. F. S. DeHass. All seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., Rev. E. WITHEY, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, afternoon, at 3, evening at 7. Seats free. The public are invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—UNIVERSITY-place, corner of 10th-st. Public worship every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BEDFORD-AVENUE, near Myrtle-av., East Brooklyn. Rev. HIRAM HUTCHINS, pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

SPIRITUALISM.—LAMARTINE HALL, 29TH-st. and 8th-av.—SUNDAY NEXT, Conference at 3 o'clock. Circle at 7¾. Mrs. FRENCH and Mrs. COLES will speak.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL AND PRIVILEGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In Morristown. Head and fall 22 feet, never failing in the driest seasons; 42 acres of land, fruits of all kinds. This is one of the best powers in the State. Cheap freight to New-York makes it a desirable opportunity for parties wishing to go in the business. Apply to CARSON & HARD, 44 Beekman-st.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER, energetic and of good business habits, accustomed to soliciting trade, and somewhat familiar with grocers articles, who can command a few hundred dollars, can address, with City references, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $10,000 TO $15,000 to join the advertiser in a profitable business already established in New-York. Address G. R., Box No. 105 *Times* Office. N. B.—None but principals treated with.

SHIPJOINERS, ATTENTION!—THE STOCK and trade of the joiner's shop, of No 50 West-st., for sale at a bargain. Apply on the premises for three days.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the Hardware Store, corner of 6th av and 39th-st., Will be sold low. Also two Horses and Truck. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 40 John st.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—IN CONSEquence of the constantly increasing imitation of the different brands of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's Champaigne Wines, especially of their Vin Imperial, (green seal) I consider it my duty to caution the public against such imposition, and to advise purchasers and consumers to buy the Moet & Chandon Wines only from reliable and respectable houses. Several invoices of "imported" counterfeit Moet & Chandon are also in the market.
ADOLPHUS OSCHS,
Messrs. Moet & Chandon's General Agent, for the United States and the Canadas.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1860.

## WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c., No 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE ROGER WILLIAMS MONUMENT ASSOCIATION will pay Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for a plan (if adopted,) with specifications and working drawings of a Monument not less than one hundred and fifty feet high, to be erected on Prospect Hill, in the City of Providence. Plans must be sent before September 1, to Hon. John R. Bartlett, Corresponding Secretary, State House, R. I.
ELISHA DYER,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.
PROVIDENCE, July 17, 1860.

## INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the Bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph No. 683 Broadway, and also of S. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS,
No. 106 Pierrepont st., corner of Clinton.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., }

This first-class Boarding and Day School will recommence its regular sessions Sept. 10. Twenty three years of uniform success in the same community, an able corps of well furnished teachers, and untiring, persevering energy, are our guarantees for the future. Circulars forwarded.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
Will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 13.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

$100 PER YEAR. $100
FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 21. Write for a catalogue, to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plains, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL—STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, CT.—The Fall Term opens September 24th, and continues thirteen weeks. Terms $250 per year, including board and tuition in English branches, instruction in vocal music and drawing. No extra charge except for music, modern languages, latin and oil painting. For circulars apply to ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, New-York, or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—Strangers visiting the City, who are seeking teachers for schools or for families, can be supplied with competent and suitable persons, by calling upon SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Agents for Schools and Teachers, No. 596 Broadway.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No 50 Wall-st. and No. 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened, at No. 43 East 21st-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept 1 and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(DAY and Boarding)—Will reopen Sept. 11. Application for admission or for catalogues may be made at the Institute, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Counsellor,
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to students (both sexes) at moderate charges. Term opens Aug. 23. Catalogues sent upon application.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R. BOYD.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS IN AUGUST.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 669 Broadway, will receive a few more pupils and prepare them practically for business in business writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping by Sept. 1, for only $15. Four desks vacant.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHLAND Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. E. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

TO PRINCIPALS.—A FIRST CLASS SEMINARY, clearing $4,000 per year, for sale on easy terms. Satisfactory reasons given for sale. Address SAXE, Bible House, New-York.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

## TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED COLLEGE GRADUATE desires a position in an institution or private family; the college branches, music, French, (which he speaks,) Italian, Spanish and German languages taught. For references, &c., apply to J. S. THOMPSON, No. 411 Broadway.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching French, Latin, and the higher English branches, is desirous of obtaining an eligible situation. The very highest testimonials will be given. Address C. M. S., Box No. 405, Utica, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by one who has had much experience, and is prepared to give instruction in the studies included in the scholastic courses of our best seminaries. Also, in drawing. Direct to MARY MELLVIN, Ithaca, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in teaching, especially music and French, desires a situation as governess. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Box No. 2,827 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS TEACHER OF MUSIC and painting in an institute, by a lady who has taught these branches for many years; would assist in other departments of instruction, if required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

AN AGENT.—WANTED, AN AGENT ON SOME principal thoroughfare, for the sale of articles in general use, protected by three patents of recent date; would suit a furniture or fancy-store. One who would take an interest in the patent preferred. Address L. K. S., No. 42 Chatham-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a boy who writes a good hand, is quick at figures, and resides with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 811 Post-office. Salary first year, $50.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART ACTIVE BOY AS waiter in a Dining saloon. Apply this morning at Tammany Hall.

A CHILD'S NURSE—A PROTESTANT, WITH the best City references, wanted; an English woman of experience preferred. Apply at No. 144 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Wages $8 per month.

A DENTIST.—A YOUNG MAN, WISHING TO acquire a knowledge of dentistry, may find an opening in a dentist office in the City. Address DENTIST, Box No. 108 *Times* Office, with name and residence.

A MILLINER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS milliner and trimmer to go to one of the healthiest and prettiest localities in the South. The party going is expected to live with, and be treated as one of the family. Apply, with references, to ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY, No. 94 Duane st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, in a private family, a neat and industrious Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; must be a good sewer. Only such as have good City reference need apply at No 92 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BLANK-BOOK FORWARDER WANTED.—One accustomed to work on first class blank job work may apply to WM. W. ROSE, Account Book manufacturer, No. 68 Cedar-st.

ENTRY CLERKS.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO competent men who have had experience in the dry goods jobbing business. Address J. B., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

ONE HUNDRED GOOD SKIRT HANDS WANTED.—Apply after 10 o'clock A. M. to DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Nos. 51 and 53 White-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SEVERAL LAdies and gentlemen to travel in the country, and introduce a rapidly-selling publication. To those furnishing the best of references, highly remunerative terms offered. Address in person or by letter, Room No. 25, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st.

$10 PER DAY CAN BE MADE BY A GOOD salesman with a small capital selling a newly patented portable copying press. A first-class article. The cheapest letter press in the world. Address J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—Members will please meet at the corner of East Broadway and Chatham-square, SUNDAY, at 1 P. M., to unite with the Fire Department in paying respect to the memory of the late Thos. Cox, of Hose Co. No. 60, by attending the funeral. Mr. Cox lost his life at the fire in Broad-st. on the 25th inst.
P. W. ENGS, President.
GEORGE W. WHEELER, Secretary.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1860.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week mailed Six Dollars a year.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

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## TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the Times to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request Advertisers to hand in their notices before 8 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

### Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—Aladdin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Toodles—Mischievous Annie.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Jean Remy—The Avenger—Hercules, King of Clubs.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Ethiopian Entertainments.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM — Afternoon and Evening—Wood's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—Musical Entertainment, Vocal and Instrumental—Necromancy.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—Paintings and Statues.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

GALLERY OF FINE ARTS, No. 653 Broadway—Age of Innocence.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *City of Washington*, off Cape Race, yesterday morning, we are put in possession of advices from Europe four days later than those previously received. The news is unimportant. The British Government was reported to have received information that a fearful massacre of Christians had taken place at Damascus, in which *five hundred of them had been killed, including the Dutch Consul.* The American Consul was also reported to have been wounded. Full particulars had not come to hand. From Naples, we learn that notwithstanding the late steps towards concessions taken by the King, the people refused to be satisfied. The city was in a highly excited state. Patrols were constantly traversing the streets, and every one was full of apprehension. A dispatch *via* Turin, dated the 17th, asserts that a conflict had taken place between the troops and the people, in which several persons were killed. The King had dismissed his Ministry, and formed a new Cabinet. We have nothing further relative to the movements of Garibaldi.

The mails of the *Canada* reached this City from Boston yesterday afternoon. We derive from our correspondence and foreign files some additional details of interest. It seems to be the determination of Garibaldi to attack Messina forthwith. The General, through his agents, had purchased in Liverpool several steamers, and a large supply of war material. Accounts from Syria represent that the Christian inhabitants of Dheir-el-Kamar, a town previously subjugated by the Druses—had all been put to the sword. A great panic prevailed at Beyrout, and the French and English population were taking refuge on board the war-vessels in the harbor. At Damascus the Christians were also in a state of panic. Both England and France had agreed that, in consideration of the mission of Fuad Pacha to Syria, they would abstain from direct interference. In the event, however, of the Porte being unable to put a stop to the massacres, the French and English Admirals had received orders to effect a disembarkation at Beyrout. Fuad Pacha left for Syria with full powers, and had under his orders 16,000 men.

The steamship *Vigo*, from Liverpool at noon on the 11th, and from Queenstown on the 12th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

The steamship *Matanzas*, from Matanzas on the 22d inst., arrived last night. The Sugar market was quiet, owing to the high pretensions of the planters and the scarcity of vessels.

Our Washington dispatch informs us that the Mobile *Register* has just placed Gov. Wise in a very embarrassing position, by the republication of the letter which he wrote in 1858, approving of Stephen A. Douglas and his platform, during his contest with Lincoln for the United States Senatorship. Gov. Wise, it is understood, was preparing for publication, a strong letter in support of Breckinridge, but, in face of this former epistle, he finds himself in a quandary. Published letters are awkward things, sometimes, especially to politicians. By the by, the prospects of Douglas in Virginia are represented as being much improved, while, on the other hand, Republicanism is alleged to be rapidly gaining favor at Washington—not at the White House, of course, but among the residents. Our correspondent says that a rapid revolution, in this matter, is taking place.

We learn from Albany that the threatened storm of official displeasure has at last visited the Democratic office-holders in that city, in punishment for their Douglas sympathies. Dennis B. Gaffney, Collector of the Port, and Nicholas Sigsbee and James McQuade, Inspectors, are removed from office. In their stead, R. M. Griffin, Editor of the *Standard*, is appointed Collector, and Thomas Farrell and Justin W. Blanchard, Inspectors, all uncompromising "Hards" and Breckinridge men. This, the *Journal* thinks, will be a damaging blow to the Douglas interest, and will lend new vigor and strength to the "regular Democracy" who support the Administration. It is rumored, also, that the Postmaster's official head is trembling on his shoulders, and will soon follow.

The demonstration of the Wide-Awakes at Hartford, last night, was quite an imposing affair. Upwards of five thousand were in the procession, which marched through the principal streets of the city, and met everywhere with demonstrations of enthusiasm. A collation was afterwards served, which was partaken of by a multitude.

The Breckinridge and Lane Central Campaign Club, composed of the prominent men of that party in this City, held a meeting at Musical Hall last evening, and passed a resolution indorsing the State Committee, of which John A. Greene is Chairman, and pledging themselves to support the electoral ticket to be presented by the State Convention called by that Committee for the 7th of August. The attempt of Augustus Schell to organize a separate State Committee was severely denounced by Mr. Mott, one of the speakers.

The Police Commissioners appear to be doing an unusual amount of business for the season. They meet daily, instead of semi-weekly, as formerly, and receive a number of reports from the Sanitary squad, with reference to health-destroying tenements. Occasionally their business is varied by transferring the officers of the force, and yesterday twenty Sergeants, who had supposed their positions unchangeable, found themselves suddenly removed to other Wards, and that without warning. The reason assigned for this action is, that the men become too familiar with matters in their Precincts when they have been in one Ward for a long time, and that a change would be beneficial. Ordinary minds, however, would suppose such familiarity an officer's best qualification to remain.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon, in their renovated chamber for the first time. The Comptroller sent in a communication, showing the balance of the weekly returns of his office, to be $670,303 57. A resolution directing the Eighth-Avenue Railroad Company to repair their tracks on the line of their road, was adopted. The Board reconsidered their concurrence with the Board of Aldermen on a recommendation from the Comptroller, creating a "Croton Water Stock" of $1,000,000, for finishing and extending the City Water Works, and ordered it laid on the table. An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to create a floating debt fund of $3,000,000, was similarly treated.

More steadiness was apparent in the Stock Market. Reading shares were most freely purchased at advanced rates. Harlem, old stock, partially recovered from the depression of Thursday, with an active demand. New-York Central shares opened heavily, but closed buoyantly—83¾ having been freely offered in private after the adjournment of the afternoon Board. Less animation was discernible in the Money market. A moderate business was reported in Foreign Exchange for to-day's steamers.

Flour was more active, but at irregular prices. Wheat was plenty and depressed. Corn was less freely offered and was firmer. Groceries were in demand. Provisions were quiet. Hay, Hops, Tallow, Dry Codfish, and Cotton were inquired for. Metals, Naval Stores, Rice, Tobacco, and Whisky were lightly dealt in. The freight engagements were restricted by the advanced claims of shipowners.

## The Syrian Massacres.

While the Christian world is ringing with the hideous echoes of the recent massacres of the Christians in Syria, and the most clamorous partisans of the Western Powers in the Crimean war seem ready to prostrate themselves in recantation and expiation at the feet of the Czar, it is, perhaps, hardly worth while to say even a single word in behalf of that strange people of the Libanus whose scimitars have done all this fearful work. Certainly there can be no doubt that the destruction of the Maronite towns and people is a flagrant and horrible proof of the utter incompetency of Turkey to fulfill the obligations which she accepted as the price of her existence, from the Christian nations at the peace of Paris. Certainly, too, it must be admitted that Christendom and civilization are alike disgraced by the diplomatic recognition of an empire in which the profession of Christianity puts its votaries practically beyond the pale of any law that can be enforced, and subjects them to the conditions of life in the primeval wilderness, where every man is his own police and court, and code. Yet when we reflect that Turkey entered into no engagements with regard to her Christian subjects, at Paris in 1856, more binding than those which were assumed at the same time and place with regard to the free navigation of the great central river of Europe, the Danube, by Austria; and that however short the Sultan has fallen of keeping his sovereign word, the Emperor Francis Joseph has still more openly laughed at his own, we may well hesitate at indorsing in America the vehement language applied in Europe to the first of these defaulting potentates by journalists and statesmen who deal far more gently with the second. And however disagreeable it may be for English Senators and French Envoys to be forced to chat over the dinner-table with the Ambassadors of a State within the borders of which the age of Genghis Khan is acting out once more, in all its historic terrors, it must not be forgotten that the same Christian gentlemen do not think themselves dishonored by the most familiar intercourse with the representatives of an Austrian Emperor, who is inflicting upon the Christians of Venice the utmost extremity of suffering and of insult; or of a Neapolitan King, who stands convicted of ordering with his own hand the wholesale slaughter and ruin of Christian cities in his own dominions. While Christendom consents to look on quietly and diplomatically upon the furious efforts of impossible Christian Governments to maintain themselves at the expense of all Christian liberties and all human rights in Europe, it seems a little hard, to say the least of it, that the death-penalty should be so peremptorily pronounced against a Mohammedan Government which is merely unable to protect those sanctities of civil order which the Hapsburgs and the Bourbons are doing their best utterly to annihilate.

The news which reaches us to-day through the English Government, that the Christians of the great city of Damascus have been overtaken by the tempest of Druse persecution, and that the Consular character itself has been violated in the persons of the representatives of Holland and the United States, will no doubt kindle into a flame the determination of the Western Powers to take the law of Turkey into their own hands; and as the Turkish Empire has unquestionably outlived its lease of power for good, no man can be sorry that the public feeling of Christendom should be driven to demand the solemn extinction by combined Europe of that factitious Turkish independence which it was necessary to maintain as against the arrogant pretensions of the late Emperor Nicholas, but which now stands revealed, a sham and an imposture too cruelly sanguinary in its results, to be any longer treated either with indulgence or contempt. Still, even to falling Turkey and to the ferocious Druses we may afford to be just. The Druses are a singular race. In religion neither Mohammedans nor Christians, but, as they proudly describe themselves, "Unitarians," they have endured alike from their Moslem suzerains at Constantinople, and from their Christian neighbors, the Maronites, the same calamities which they are now inflicting upon the Syrian followers of the Cross. The line of their Emirs has been more than once illustrated by princes to whose virtues all travelers have eagerly rendered the homage won by Facardin, at the courts of Italy, two hundred years ago. So far as they and their victims, the Maronites, are concerned, the outbreak which is now astounding the world must be referred not to any exceptional state of the Turkish empire at large, but to the ancient and inveterate feud which has raged from time immemorial between the two races. There is much reason to believe, indeed, that for the last eighteen months, the Maronites, who are the especial *protégés* of Russia in Syria, have been urging on the Druses to the terrible campaign which they are now prosecuting with such mediæval fury. In a letter from Syria, published in the Times a day or two since, one of our own missionaries, Dr. Thompson, a most competent and trustworthy witness in the case, distinctly states that the onslaught of the Druses was provoked by an expedition of Maronite Christians on its way to storm the Druse Capital, Shwefat, near Beyrout. This expedition the Turkish Pasha vainly attempted to arrest, the Christians, on their way to annihilate the Druses, spurning his authority as haughtily as the Druses have done in the hour of their vengeful victory.

The Turkish Government, then, should hardly be saddled with the entire responsibility of crimes which cannot even be carried to the account of Mussulman fanaticism. No doubt the Mohammedan populations bitterly hating the Christians, and fearing the Christian Powers, have availed themselves of the Druse war to gratify their thirst of Christian blood without directly implicating their own Government at Stamboul. But as the Druse war itself has arisen from circumstances altogether foreign to Mohammedanism and the temper of Islam, it should be enough, surely, that the Sultan and his people are destined to bear the consequences, without being blasphemed as the origin of these frightful events.

## Treason in Texas.

In the present thermometrical range of the weather, atmospherical and political, it is of the utmost importance that facts should come to us at a reduced temperature. From all inordinate and violent excitements we crave immunity; for surely at 90° Farenheit, with the effects of Summer, of a stormy session of Congress, and of a half dozen convulsive Conventions upon us, there is every reason to seek deliverance from influences which accelerate the pulse, and fan to fiercer heat the flames of partisan combustion. It is most unfortunate, therefore, that this should be the crisis for occurrences such as the telegraph reports from Texas, where the whole of the important and thickly-settled region adjoining the Northeastern boundary is stated to be in a condition of abnormal excitement, owing to the wicked and malicious intrigues of certain Northern Abolitionists. Whole towns are said to have been burned, property valued at three-fourths of a million dollars, a portentous sum in a new district, destroyed; and this as a mere prelude to an uprising of slaves which was to convert universal arson into universal slaughter and revolution. Partial confirmation of this startling intelligence, which came overland to St. Louis, has descended the Red River to New-Orleans, whence we learn that three of the white conspirators had been arrested in Washington County, a point, strange to say, quite distant from the conflagrations, and toward the centre of the State. When we are told that great excitement exists "at the discovery of this fiendish plot," and that "prompt measures were being taken for the preservation of life and property," we may readily appreciate that the lives of these Washington County captives are not worth a pin's fee. They will doubtless be dispatched with the short shrift afforded by Judge Lynch.

There is much about this story that claims careful elucidation. Nothing could be more unexpected than to find the peculiarities of Kansas warfare exhibiting themselves, of all places, in Northeastern Texas. A Spanish American revolution, of the customary sort, in Tierra del Fuego, or a parliamentary crisis in Kamtschatka, would be hardly less amazing. Distant by the intervention of wide tracts of Slave soil from free Territories, with Canada and Mexico considerably beyond safe traveling distance, this specific quarter might have been selected as singularly secure from Abolitionist demonstrations; and especially that section of it chosen for the commencement of operations. Northeastern Texas is well colonized with settlers mainly from Kentucky and Tennessee. A large proportion of the Cotton known as the Red River crop comes from this productive district; and as might be anticipated, the Slave population is greater in ratio to the whites than elsewhere in the State. Mr. Olmsted, whose most instructive "Texas Journey" unfortunately omitted this quarter, states upon second hand authority that the three northeasternmost counties, Bowie, Cass and Harrison, contained one-half the entire slave population of the 120 counties composing the commonwealth; whereas the returns of the census taken in 1858–9 show that the slaves in Texas number considerably more than 100,000, of which the counties named contain only some 13,000. It was not in these counties, however, where the blacks might be supposed to bear a more perilous proportion to the whites, that the insurrection appears to have been attempted. To the westward are the also thickly peopled counties of Ellis, Dallas and Denton, whose wheat divides with cotton the attention of the cultivator, where the slaves are comparatively scarce, and where the fact that cotton as well as wheat may be more profitably cultivated with white than with slave labor has been thoroughly demonstrated. Here the scene of conspiracy has been laid; and here the preposterous scheme of raising a small and unarmed negro population in arms against a more numerous, courageous, and well-armed body of whites is said to have been reduced to practice. Two Abolition preachers who were last year, in the heat of the Harper's Ferry agitation, driven from Dallas County, are designated as the framers of the plot, with certain white and all the servile inhabitants as their followers. People in the Northern States are also referred to as aiding and abetting the movement.

Of course, this is merely the crude and hasty story of the telegraph, which subsequent details may contradict; but in the meantime, the affair, it must be confessed, has incidents which expose it to serious suspicion. In 1856 great sensation was produced in Texas and the South by the rumor of an intended slave insurrection in Colorado County, where it was represented that white influence had prompted the negroes to rebellion; and that the burning of all the houses, the slaughter of all the men, and the seizure of all the women, with a view to escape with them into a "Free State," were the grander details of the programme. The white Abolitionists at the bottom of this nefarious business were unhappily never pointed out; and three supposed leaders among the blacks having been hung by a Committee of Vigilance, the danger was presumed to have passed. In Texas, unfortunately, the frightful epithet "Abolitionist" has additional terrors, because it is undefined. It was not very long since a German editor at the southwest was driven from the State for being an Abolitionist, he having admitted that Slavery was a political though necessary evil. The file of the Times for 1856 contains correspondence in relation to the charge of "Abolitionism" brought against Lorenzo Sherwood, a prominent politician, lawyer and slaveholder of Galveston, for having said in his place in the Legislature "*that the Congress of the United States had the constitutional right to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Territories*," a proposition which the united voice of his constituents pronounced to be a dangerous heresy admitting of no justification; and for the utterance of which, after solemn admonition from a Vigilance Committee, Mr. Sherwood was consigned to the obscurity of private life. As the principle then enounced is the foundation of the actual Southern Platform, Mr. Sherwood would now doubtless run for a second time the hazard of martyrdom were he to repudiate it. When, therefore, the hand of Abolitionism is said to be discoverable in the wild projects of Texas negroes, whose condition is notoriously more wretched than that of slaves in any other Southern State, we may safely hesitate to admit the charge; and in the present instance, seeing the proximity of the Presidential election, and the value as a stimulant to Southern ultraism of such an irritating and alarming tale as this, we are invited to extraordinary caution. The mere absurdity of a plot, beginning in no more positive demonstrations than the malicious incremation of barns, dwellings and warehouses—circumstances calculated to place the entire white population in a posture of vigilance, that must defeat a subsequent attempt at revolt—and the fact that insurrection could in that locality promise no desirable result to the slave; are sufficient to show that no intelligent counsel has prompted these acts of incendiarism, and that they are in all probability the result of detached and not combined efforts of negro vengeance. When the political uses of the story have been served, this will doubtless prove to have been the case.

## Abd-El-Kader on the State of Turkey.

An Arabic journal, *Birgis-Barys*, the "Eagle of Paris," published at the French capital, contains in one of its latest issues, a letter written at Damascus by the Emir Abd-El Kader, who is living in retirement in that city, on the state of things in Turkey and Syria. The letter bears date June 10, and must have been written shortly before the Syrian capital, the "eye of the whole East," as Julian called it, was called upon to bear such fearful witness to the imbecility which the Emir denounces and deplores as the sure forerunner of the fall of the last great Islamitish empire. Apart from the curious interest which attaches to the appearance of the great Prince of the Desert in the character of a writer for the Press, this letter has a striking value as the sad and deliberate verdict of one of the ablest of living Mohammedans, upon the condition of the faith which he professes and of its votaries, as contrasted with the state of Christendom. The Emir begins by complimenting the Arabian Editor on the wisdom he has shown in pointing out that the obstinate prejudices, and the slow adaptability to circumstances of the Ottoman functionaries, are two great causes of the impotence of the Sultan's Government, and then goes on to say:

> "Your good advice might be listened to if you were speaking to the living, but you are truly talking to the dead. You might have added that truly Mussulman sovereigns love the courses of honesty and do justice, for they should be an example of superiority to the temptations of the world, for their people. But, alas! we are far from all this. The actual state of the Christian and Mohammedan Powers was predicted by Mahomet. He announced the fall of the Cæsars: and there are no Cæsars. He said also that the Christian kings would maintain themselves to the end of all the ages; and that the kings of his people would be deserted by God on account of their injustice and their love of the goods of this life. He said too that the world would not end till the majority of mankind had become Christians. And this must come to pass, for according to Mislan, the authorized expounder of Mahomet, the Christians have four qualities which insure their success in the future: clemency in victory, resistance under defeat, energy in renewing the fight, and benevolence to the poor, the weak and the orphan. I will add, for myself, that to these they add another greater gift, that of knowing how to shake off, when it is necessary, the injustice and the oppression of their Kings. I weep, oh, my God, over the prostration of Islam. At this moment a fearful trouble reigns between the Druses and the Maronites. Everywhere the evil has deep roots. They are killing and slaying one another everywhere. God grant a better end to all these things. Yours in poverty, but rich before God,
>
> ABD-EL KADER.

Certain phrases of this touching letter would almost seem to reveal the writer's secret and bitter consciousness that in other times and under happier auspices he might have stretched out his own nervous hand to grasp the sceptre which he so plainly sees falling from the feeble clutch of Abdul-Medjid.

## Common Sense in Spain.

The Spaniards have long been laboring under the reproach of an excessive passion for rhetoric. There is no Quattlebum so explosive, no Cushing so metaphorical that he must not have his fling at the pompous declamations of Spanish oratory. We dare say that Keitt himself never speaks of Spanish *pronunciamentos* without a compassionate curl of the lip. But at least one Spanish orator has just earned the right to a very different reputation. When the news reached Madrid that the Spanish Pretender, the Count de Montemolin, had retracted at Paris the renunciation which he had freely made in Spain of his rights to the throne, a member of the Cortes asked the Minister why her Majesty's Government had made no allusion to this important event. Here was an excellent opportunity for a magnificent burst of loyal and patriotic fireworks. The Minister might have invoked all the great ghosts of Spain, from Pelayo down, out of their graves; discussed the whole field of dynastic rights and popular sovereignty, and wound up with thrilling appeals to the Cortes and to the country to stand by the throne of Isabella and the Constitution. He did nothing of the sort, but getting up for a moment in his place, simply answered that "Her Majesty's Government had published neither the renunciation of the Count de Montemolin, nor his retractation of his renunciation, because the Government attached no more importance to the one of these documents than to the other;" and thereupon sate down. Columns of eloquence in small type could not have conveyed so complete a sense as do these few words, of the power of a free constitutional government, and of the ridiculous impudence of the dynastic vagabonds who persist in pestering Europe and the world with the exhibition of their bigotry, their vanity, their selfishness and their dishonesty. We may indeed look for a new era of Spanish history when we find the contemporaries of Espartero and Zumalacarregin capable of taking so quiet and sensible a view of the questions which but a few years since convulsed the Peninsula from end to end.

## The City Officials—Card from Mr. Henry Erben.

New-York, Friday, July 27, 1860.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In an editorial in this day's Times headed "Japanese Embassy Swindle," you ask "What became of the suit against Mr. Henry Erben to recover money which he was said to have received twice over?" It is a question which may very properly be asked, and is readily answered. The facts are as follows: The charge was that I had by mistake been paid more than I was entitled to, for my property taken for the extension of Canal-street, and not as you state for money "received twice over." A suit was commenced about a year and a half ago against the New York Life and Trust Company and myself, for the recovery of the alleged over-payment. It is not necessary to go into particulars at this time, but I have no hesitation in saying that it will appear on the trial, that I have never received one dollar more from the City than I was entitled to. During the last year the case has come up for trial six or eight times, and I have always been ready to proceed, but in every instance it has been put off at the request of the Counsel representing the City.

Yours respectfully, HENRY ERBEN.

This note answers our question and completely justifies the doubts we expressed concerning the beneficial results of proceedings taken by our City officials to prevent frauds upon the Treasury. Mr. Erben was accused by the City officers, with a great flourish of trumpets, of having defrauded the City. Yet they have prevented any official inquiry into the matter even to this day,—preferring to leave a respectable citizen under the gross imputation they had cast upon him, rather than bring into Court the charges they had preferred against him. Indeed, the whole case looks very much as if it had been trumped up for the express purpose of diverting attention from their own misconduct.

## City Streets—Right and Wrong Angles.

The Commissioners to whom is assigned the duty of locating the City streets to the northward of One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, have denounced the rectangular system as unsuited to the ground. They are at a loss how to carry their lines arbitrarily to the summit of Washington Heights, and down precipitately on one side to the level of Spuyten Duyvil, and on the other to the bank of the Hudson. Obviously, the natural features of the ground would have to be erased, or the map abandon its right angles.

It is always to be lamented that the Commissioners authorized in April, 1807, to construct the City map, and to whom we are indebted for our actual system of numbered avenues and streets, with faultless parallelograms between, had not encountered similar difficulties. It is almost impossible to calculate the cost to the public of grading streets thus arbitrarily protracted; whereas had some plan of conformity to the undulations of the ground and to the general direction of travel, which must needs be readily anticipated in a City whose boundaries nature has adjusted, been consulted, the sorrows of dejected taxpayers might have been materially mitigated.

But in all circumstances, we conceive no system of town-plotting to be more objectionable than that which Penn introduced at Philadelphia; as rigid and impracticable as his own conscientious costume, not only is all idea of the picturesque thus banished from city life; and all those fine old turns, and wynds, courts, and closes, characteristic of English towns, and still notable in Boston, rendered impossible, but the main object of streets, namely, convenient thoroughfares for the passenger, is disregarded. It is a matter of simple geometry to ascertain how much time and strength are lost in passing from one part to another of a rectangular city, unless the traveler be proceeding upon one of the four cardinal points of the compass. The curious calculator may go further, and estimate the aggregate of miles and hours, with their pecuniary value, so lost daily by an entire population: and tell us how a particular individual may thus pass years of his life in efforts of needless pedestrianism. The remedy is plainly so to diversify the ground plan as to furnish throughout a due number of diagonal streets, as feasible short-cuts for travel; a remedy unfortunately too late for administration to New-York. But wherever hereafter the City limits extend, let us hope the better system will not be neglected.

## The Prince of Wales at St. Johns.

The American career of the Prince of Wales has thus far been creditable and satisfactory to all concerned. The people of Newfoundland, so unused in their remote and specially slow corner of creation to the luxury of new sensations, might fairly have been expected to have committed any number of extravagances upon such extraordinary provocation. It is simple justice to these bluest of bluenoses to say that their well-grounded enthusiasm, based as it is upon a hereditary principle of loyalty and of personal regard for an amiable sovereign, has in no instance transcended the limits of decorum; and indeed may justly furnish a model for the conduct of other populations to be gratified with the presence of the royal visitor. There were cordial addresses, and multitudinous huzzas; there were levees, and there was a ball; through all which formal but necessary ordeals the Prince and the people passed with exemplary propriety; and the former resumed his journey after receiving and leaving the happiest impressions. Such at least is the representation of St. Johns authorities, and of our correspondents.

The task of playing a decorous part in this royal drama is of course easy for a stripling educated to all the erudition of courtiership, and with much and recent experience in such pilgrimages. It is less so naturally to populations who have been taught to revere royalty, and yet have never, save in exceptional instances, been brought in contact with it. The forms so familiar to the English "at home" are strange in the colonies. The language, demeanor and dress of ceremony are unnaturalized, and, if necessarily assumed, irksome to the reluctant practitioner. When we hear of the Crown officials in Canada preparing to don Court habiliments—the sword, the cocked-hat and the small clothes—we are taught to expect scenes of ridiculous awkwardness and embarrassment which will do little credit to the actors. The truth is, the *incognito* of the youth was designed to relieve him and everybody else of the constraints of absolute etiquette, and place him in a position to hold frank intercourse with his future subjects, on a footing of respectful courtesy. Such has been his reception at St. Johns. Instead of studying what is customary, the people have studied what was sincere and hospitable. The obvious contentment of all parties with the result proves its wisdom.

## Minor Topics.

— The *Journal of Commerce* not long since had an article on the liquor trade, which must have seriously agitated those of its readers given to the imbibition of other fluids than water. It was calculated to destroy all faith in importations and make the most trusting of topers suspect the integrity of his libations. According to the *Journal's* statement, the entire products of the vineyords of Europe, if exported, would be insufficient to supply the natural trade of the City of New-York alone. But another paper, which, bristling with statistics, enters the vineyard in defence of the grape, meets this assertion by showing that the wine crop of France alone is 980,000,000 gallons, while the aggregate European production falls little short of 2,000,000,000. This showing certainly leaves "ample scope and and verge enough" for the importation of pure wines, and does away with the idea that the introduction of the logwood element is caused or justified by the sterility of European wines. Were but a tenth part of this vintage imported, the streets would be fairly flooded with port, and every man, woman and child in the country could swim in genuine sherry.

— "Infernal machines" do not seem to have yet gone out of fashion. One Col. Patterson, of England, a veteran soldier, received a beautiful box, carefully directed, and as harmless in exterior as a box of sardines. But the Colonel was an old soldier, and accustomed to the smell of powder. About this little package he thought he detected a slightly sulphurous smell. Like a wary old campaigner, he took the box into the yard, took his distance at a hundred yards or more, and opened fire upon it with a pistol. His ball shattered the lid, and an explosion followed which shattered the stone against which the box had been placed. Examination disclosed that the box had been filled with powder, and that a dozen lucifer matches had been arranged inside in such fashion that a movement of the lid would have wrought destruction upon any opener less cautious than Col. Patterson.

# GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### The Letter of Gov. Wise, Indorsing Douglas, Republished—The Governor in an Embarrassing Position—State of Parties in Virginia and at Washington—The South for Bell and Everett, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, July 27, 1860.

GOV. WISE'S LETTER INDORSING DOUGLAS AND HIS PLATFORM.

The Mobile *Register*, edited by John Forsyth, republishes Gov. Wise's letter of 1858, approving of Douglas and his platform, during his contest with Lincoln for the Senatorship, and deeply regretting his inability to leave Virginia long enough to go and help him to stump Illinois. The appearance of this very emphatic indorsement of Douglas, just now, is said greatly to embarrass Gov. Wise. Rumor has, for some days, represented him as preparing a labored pronunciamento, in favor of Breckinridge, but he finds his record an ugly thing to face under such circumstances.

IMPROVED PROSPECTS OF DOUGLAS—ILL FEELING OF THE RIVAL FACTIONS.

Advices received from the friends of Douglas, from all portions of Virginia, represent a greater strength for their candidate than had been anticipated. He will undoubtedly poll from twenty to thirty thousand votes in the State. From present appearances the strife between the two wings of the Democracy will throw most of the Southern States into the hands of Bell and Everett. So bitter and uncompromising has the feeling become among the leaders, that they openly avow their preference for Bell, to the rival of their favorite. This, added to the conviction that Lincoln and Hamlin will certainly carry all the Northern States, except perhaps California, and thus be elected by the people, reconciles them to a defeat in the Southern States out of pure revenge of both factions.

SENATOR KING OUTWITS POSTMASTER JONES.

Senator King, of your State, is quietly distributing campaign documents all over the country as Chairman of the National Committee. Postmaster Jones conceived the brilliant idea of stopping them, a few days ago, on the plea that the franks were not all written by Mr. King, but it did not succeed. He was made aware that he would be closely watched, by too many parties, to escape, if he did not serve all alike, and he knew that his own party would suffer more than any other, if his action was impartial, for the reason that it is behindhand in getting off its documents. When Senator King stood upon his Senatorial rights, therefore, and challenged a test of the question, Mr. Jones subsided.

REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT INCREASING IN WASHINGTON.

A large number of Southern people are traveling northward now through this city, and they express universal astonishment at the strength of Republican sentiment in the Capital, and its toleration in a Southern city. They are frankly informed that there is some doubt about its being a Southern city any longer; that Republicans claim their intention to simply convert it into a free national city. There is no doubt that a rapid revolution is taking place in the sentiments of the population of Washington, as it becomes better acquainted with Republicanism.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A leave for sixty days is granted to Capt. Wm. M. Gardner, of the Second Infantry, and Lieut. C. E. Bennett, of the Tenth Infantry. Col. Brooks' Company are ordered to return to Leavenworth, instead of occupying Fort Riley, where Capt. Lyons is to remain with his command. The company of the Tenth Infantry, to be designated by the Colonel, will occupy Fort Wise instead of Capt. Lyons. Lieut. Rasson will join Major Sedgwick, near Bent's Fort, with a detachment of recruits. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Friday, July 27.

No census returns have yet been officially received by the Superintendent. The Marshals will commence their transmissions in August.

Mr. Matthew Leeper has been appointed Agent for the Wichitas and other Texas Indians located on the lands leased from the Choctaws.

Lieut. Ransom has been ordered with a detachment of recruits to the Big Timbers, on the Arkansas, where the War Department is establishing a military post for the protection of Government and emigrant trains.

## Murders and Other Crimes.

SHOCKING MURDER AT WATERFORD.

Troy, Friday, July 27.

Harrison Sherman, a Trustee of the village of Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., and Trackmaster of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, was shot dead in one of the streets of that place this afternoon, by a man named William Vanderwerken. The latter, who was intoxicated, ordered Mr. Sherman to desist from certain sidewalk improvements near his premises. Mr. S. continued to do his duty, when Vanderwerken shot him in the breast. The murderer is in custody.

MURDER IN CONCORD, N. H.

Concord, N. H., Friday, July 27.

This morning about 5 o'clock, James M. Williams, a merchant of Warren, N. H., stepped up to —— Wyatt and shot him through the heart with a revolver. He died instantly. Williams is under arrest. The cause was trouble about an old debt. Wyatt was a young man, and leaves a wife and one child.

## Excursionists from Canada at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Friday, July 27.

A party of 70 international excursionists, composed of members of Parliament, various public officers, members of the Press, prominent Agriculturists and others, from the Canadas, arrived here this afternoon, and visited some of the principal objects of interest. The excursion was projected by J. B. Austin, of the Illinois Central Railroad in connection with the Michigan Central and other Western Roads. The party leaves for Iowa on a special train this evening.

## Dreadful Affair at Mansfield, Mass.

Boston, Friday, July 27th.

Martha Allen, aged 17 years, died suddenly at Mansfield, and was buried. Circumstances lead the Coroner of the County to order the body to be disinterred, when it was found that she died from an attempt to procure an abortion. An inquest will be held to-morrow. A young man in Mansfield has been arrested as the instigator of the crime.

## The Prince of Wales.

St Johns, N. F., Friday, July 27.

The Prince of Wales' squadron passed Cape Race at 5 o'clock last evening. The *Hero* was boarded by the News Yacht of the Associated Press, and messages from the squadron were landed, but not till 9 o'clock this morning, the crew having lost their way in a thick fog.

## Factory Demolished.

Philadelphia, Friday, July 27.

The new factory of Potts & Klett at Cooper's Point, near Camden, was demolished during the thunder storm yesterday afternoon. Eight men took shelter from the rain therein, of whom three were killed and three seriously injured. The building was 200 feet long. Loss $4,000.

## The Recent Stampede from the Rochester House of Refuge.

Rochester, Friday, July 27.

Of the 93 boys who escaped from the Western House of Refuge on Wednesday, all have been returned but seven.

Political Gathering at Saratoga.—There will be a meeting at St. Nicholas Hall, Saratoga, on next Tuesday, of the Young Men's Democratic State Convention. A full delegation from this City, and delegates from all the Counties in the State will be in attendance. It is expected that interesting speeches will be made, and the action of the body is regarded with a good deal of interest, as both the Breckinridge and Douglas men feel confident of possessing a majority in the body. J. Augustus Page is Chairman, and J. W. Corliss Secretary of the Young Men's State Central Committee, and on them will devolve the primary organization of the Convention.

## Departure of the Zouaves.

### FAREWELL DINNER AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

The celerity with which the Zouaves move, not only when they drill, but when they travel, deservedly excites admiration. It is doubtful if, in the history of military excursions, any body of men was ever known to go over more ground in the same length of time, or exhibit more persistent industry in their movements, than the Zouaves have shown since they left home for their Eastern tour; and whatever may be the merits of their peculiar drill, the virtue of improving time and enduring fatigue, must be accorded to them in an eminent degree. These qualities are supposed to be owing, in part, to the strictly abstemious habits which belong to their system of military discipline.

Having concluded their arrangements for visiting Philadelphia, the Zouaves accepted an invitation from the proprietors of the St. Nicholas to dine there, in company with their friends of the Seventh Regiment, previous to taking leave of New York. Having packed up their baggage, preparatory to their departure, they proceeded in a body to the St. Nicholas hotel, escorted by Company B, Capt. SHALER, where an elegant repast had been prepared for about 200 persons. Besides the National Guards and their officers, there were some twenty-five guests. Among others present were Major General Sanford, Brig. General Hall, Colonel Lefferts, of the Seventh Regiment, Colonel Butterfield, Rev. M. H. Smith, Chaplain, and Captains Varian and Phillips, of the Twelfth Regiment. The lateness of the hour at which the company assembled, and the necessity of embarking at 5 o'clock P. M., left little time for speech making, but the occasion was one of the most agreeable of the many pleasant attentions which the Zouaves have received.

The company having been seated, Rev. Mr. SMITH asked a blessing, after which the guests did ample justice to the good things provided for them by the generous hosts of the St. Nicholas. The cloth being removed, Capt. SHALER rose and proposed the health of Messrs. TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & Co., and paid a handsome tribute to the *recherché* entertainment of which they had partaken. He then gave as a toast, "The Chicago Zouaves, and their noble commander." This compliment was briefly acknowledged in appropriate terms by Col. ELLSWORTH, who said that his first military lessons were learned while he was a resident of New York years ago, during which time he frequently witnessed the drilling of the Seventh regiment. He concluded by giving "The First Division."

Gen. SANDFORD briefly responded to this compliment. He was glad to see the military from different sections of the country, and among those whom it had been his pleasure to welcome, the visit of no body of men had pleased him more than the Chicago Zouaves. Their perfect state of discipline had gratified every one. These interchanges of visits would do much to produce unanimity of feeling between the military of the widely-separated portions of our country, and make them one in sentiment. Cheers greeted the General's remarks and in a short time the company prepared to take leave. The Zouaves marched to the armory of the National Guard to obtain their baggage, and then returned through Broadway escorted by Company B, and headed by the Chicago Band. The usual ovation was paid to them as they marched along, and as they went on board of the steamer *Kennebeck*, to return by the way of Cape May, they were greeted with tumultuous cheers and waving of adieus. As the steamer left the pier a salute was fired under the direction of the Seventh Regiment. The Zouaves will arrive in Philadelphia about 2 o'clock to-day, where they will be received by the Washington Grays. They are announced to drill at the Point Breeze Park.

## Army and Navy Intelligence.

Advices have reached us from the Western Departments of the Army. The troops at the several stations were in good health at the date our news left, viz: the middle of June. The Ordnance Department of Fort Leavenworth, agreeably to instructions from Headquarters, has been converted into, and will henceforward be known as an Arsenal. All well and peaceable at the fort.

The advanced troops, the Arizona detachment, which marched from Salt Lake on the 10th of May last, are expected to arrive at their destination about the 1st of September, as they were progressing without meeting any serious obstacle, in the latter part of June.

We learn from the Department of Oregon, that Capt. JORDAN, an officer under arrest on charges which were, some time since, forwarded to Washington, was confined to the Military Reservation at the Dalles to await the decision of the Department.

The frigate *Constitution's* repairs are said to be going ahead so rapidly at Portsmouth that she will be ready to take her position at Annapolis in a few weeks.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to survey at once the United States steam-frigate *Wabash*, as well as the *Roanoke*. On receiving the result of the survey, instructions to effect the necessary alterations and repairs will be issued. Mr. KING will conduct the survey.

The armament of the steam-frigate *Susquehanna* on her coming cruise in the Mediterranean, will be a very heavy one. It is to consist of 3 pivot guns, 64 pounders, weighing 12,000 lbs. each; 12 8-inch guns, 63 cwt; one 2,400 howitzer, and one 1,200 howitzer; total, 17 guns, supplied with 100 rounds of ammunition. It is now believed that the *Susquehanna* will proceed direct to the coast of Syria. Steam was applied to her yesterday with satisfactory results.

The United States steamer *Vixen* sailed yesterday from this port. She is to proceed directly to the coast of Maine, (Damariscotta,) to act there in connection with the United States Coast Survey. Her officers are, Lieutenant-Commanding PHELPS; Lieuts. MINOR, MURDAUGH ROLLINS and BOWERS; Engineers, BRADY and FARREN, and Dr. FERRY.

*Correspondence of the New York Times.*

PENSACOLA, FLA., Friday, July 20, 1860.

The United States corvette *Preble*, of the home fleet, has arrived. A desperate row had just occurred amongst the *Brooklyn's* officers. BELLE.

MADEIRA, Saturday, June 30, 1860.

On the 27th inst. the American ship *Western Chief*, Capt. JNO. WORDEN, of Belfast, Me., from Liverpool, hove in sight off the island, and sent a boat ashore, in which were landed the Captain, supercargo and five men of the ship *Albes*.

The *Albes* sprung a leak in lon. 20° 35' W., and lat. 40° 20' N.; and fifteen minutes after Capt. NELSON, Mr. BLANCHARD and five men in one boat,—the mate second mate and five men in another boat, had left her, she sunk.

Capt. NELSON and those in his boat, were picked up by the *Western Chief*, but the other boat has not been heard of, and those in her are supposed to be lost.

The *Albes* was loaded with coals, from Sunderland bound to Rio Janeiro, and nothing has been saved from her.

The men who were landed have shipped on board of the men-of-war, and Capt. NELSON and Mr. BLANCHARD will go home by the first opportunity.

The steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, Capt. T. A. DORNIN, arrived here a few days ago from Cadiz and is now on her way for the Coast. Since her new repairs in dock she works well, and doubtless will now be of great service to the African squadron.

Purser G. R. BARRY goes home by this steamer.

Lieut. DOWNES, ordered home, left by the last steamer for Lisbon.

The corvette *Portsmouth*, Commander JOHN CALHOUN, is now the only man-of-war in our harbor, and she likewise will sail shortly, to resume her old cruising ground.

All on board are well.

## The Death of Samuel C. Paxson, Esq.

At a meeting of the trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, held July 27, 1860, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, We have just received the painful intelligence of the death of our worthy associate and President, SAMUEL C. PAXSON, Esq.; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in his death we have lost an efficient member of our Association, and the community one of its oldest and most respected merchants.

*Resolved*, That, while deeply lamenting the loss we have sustained, we do not forget the great and irreparable bereavement which has so suddenly fallen upon his afflicted family.

*Resolved*, That this Board attend his funeral in a body.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family, and published in the daily papers.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, Vice-President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—Mr. VICTOR THOMSON, a wealthy druggist of Hagerstown, Md., died, on the 17th inst., leaving the following bequests: $20,000 to four Boards of the Old School Presbyterian Church, viz.: $5,000 to the Board of Education; $5,000 to the Board of Publication; $5,000 to the Board of Foreign and $5,000 to the Board of Domestic Missions. He also devises $5,000 to the Presbyterian congregation of Hagerstown for the enlargement and improvement of its church edifice; $1,000 to the Charity School of this town; $2,000 to the Mayor and Council of Hagerstown for the purchase of fuel for the poor; $1,000 to his colored servant woman, which at her death is to revert to the town, and be appropriated as the preceding legacy, and $800 for the purchase of the spring on the premises of the heirs of the late GEORGE HENNEBERGER, in North Potomac street, (known as Miller's Spring,) for the use of the public.

A YOUNG LADY KILLED BY A WAD FROM A CANNON.—On Tuesday, at Portsmouth, N. H., Miss ANN MARIA MARTIN died from the effects of a singular wound received on Saturday, when a salute was fired from the yacht *Zinga*. Expecting a display of fireworks from the *Zinga*, as she was coming in, a large number of people had gathered on the wharf. A salute from a cannon was fired on board the yacht. The wad was of waste cotton, and of course was very dense; and although the muzzle of the gun was judged to be depressed far below the wharf, yet, being pointed towards the people, the wad struck Miss MARTIN, broke several steel hoops in her skirt, and one of them cut a fearful gash across the lower portion of her body, allowing the intestines to protrude. She was taken home as soon as possible, though the bystanders had no idea of the nature of the terrible injury she had received. To some who crowded around her and annoyed her with questions, where she was hurt, and how much, she replied in great agony, "You do not know how much I am hurt. Take me home, that I may die with my mother."

## OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

### Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. ALBANY COUNTY—ST. GEORGE'S CLUB DEFEATED FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON.

The return match between the Albany County Club, of Albany, and the second eleven of the St. George's Club, of New-York, was played yesterday on the St. George's ground, Hoboken, and resulted in a decided victory for Albany, in one innings, and thirty runs to spare. The previous match, which was played at Albany early in the season, was won by St. George, and the deciding match will have to be played before the question of superiority can be claimed by either party.

Albany County occupied the wickets to the bowling of B. Robinson and Bailey; the former a fair round-arm bowler, but in this match having a decided tendency to wide bowling; the latter, well known as a fast, good pitch, underhand bowler; Congreve, round-arm; Tilt and J. Van Buren being put on for a change, with F. Van Buren as an excellent wicket-keeper, and Pomeroy as a fine long-stop. The fielding of St. George, as a whole, was not the best, if we except J. Van Buren and Vincent, alternate long-leg and cover-point, Congreve and Ayres at mid-off and on, and one or two others. Of the Albany Eleven, Jackson, Young, Burke and Halley, are Americans, and all of them played remarkably well; Jackson as bowler, Young as cover point; Burke as long leg, and Halley as long stop; White made made an excellent point, Moore as mid-off, was very effective in backing up, but never had a chance given to him for a catch by which to distinguish himself; Wynn as wicket-keeper was excellent in the first innings, *à la* Lockyer—but not as effective in the second innings; Gillespie's long-stopping was much admired, and Smith at mid-on, and Hobbs at short leg, were fully up to the mark. Albany County made a fine display of batting; Jackson's eight being well got by a two and singles; Moore made twelve by his usual well-known good cricket comprising a three, three twos and ones; Rose made the most brilliant score of the day, comprising two fours, two threes, seven twos and singles.

Wynn and Hobbs counted each a couple of 3's in their well-played-for scores; Smith and Halley keeping up their wickets some time, and Gillespie making some splendid play for three 3's, five 2's and singles in his 25, before he was neatly stumped by F. Van Buren from Bailey. The innings footed up 138 before the last wicket fell.

St. George went to the wickets against the bowling of Jackson and Halley, the former bowling a splendid round-arm ball, medium pace and fine pitch. Halley was not as successful, and was finally taken off, and Rose put on with considerable success, his "underhand" being a combination of good length and lobbing bowling, that proved very destructive to the St. George's wickets.

For St. George, the only ones who went into the double figures, were Ayres, who made a well played for eleven, in which were two twos, and a repetition of them in his second innings before he was finely caught by White at point; Bailey, who played for four threes and two ones in his first innings, and another fourteen (singularly enough) in his second innings—all got by good cricket in a very spirited manner; and B. Robinson, who was caught in magnificent style by Rose, from his own bowling, after scoring a 3, two 2's, and singles for a well got 10. J. Van Buren's 3 and 6, and Congreve's 3 and 11 were also made in good style; Congreve's second innings comprised a 3, three 2s, and singles. It will be seen that St. George just escaped the provision of the rule, which compels any party to follow their innings that does not come within eighty runs of the score of their antagonists. They, however, cheerfully acceded to the request of the Albanians to waive their rights, and followed their innings, thus enabling their antagonists to leave for Albany the same evening, or early in the morning. Most of the Albanians will visit the *Great Eastern* before leaving for home. During the day all parties partook of a sumptuous dinner in the spacious club-house, and on the presentation of the ball by Mr. Waller on the part of the St. George's captain, he said how much pleasure it gave him in presenting the trophy of victory to such a respectable and thorough set of Cricketers, the more so, on account of it being the first defeat they had met with this season. Mr. Lacy, on behalf of his Club, thanked the St. George's Club for the very friendly reception the Albany Cricketers had met with, and also for the true Cricketers' feeling with which they had followed their innings and thus terminated the match in one day for the convenience of Mr. Lacy's party. Mr. Lacy wished to say, most emphatically, that this was only another proof of the truth of what was the opinion of Cricketers in all parts of the country: "That the St. George's Cricket Club was the leading Club among Cricketers, and stood at the head of Cricket in every respect." The umpires were thanked and warmly cheered, as were both Clubs by each other.

The following is the score:

ALBANY COUNTY CLUB.

| First Innings | Runs. | First Innings. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jackson, b. Robinson | 8 | Gillespie st. F. Van Buren, b. Bailey | 25 |
| Young, b Bailey | 0 | Smith, c. & b. Bailey | 8 |
| White b. Bailey | 0 | Hobbs, b. J. Van Buren | 8 |
| Moore, b. Robinson | 12 | Halley, not out | 3 |
| Rose, b. Robinson | 44 | Byes 5, leg byes 5, wides 16, n. ball 1 | 27 |
| Wynn, b. Congreve | 8 | | |
| Burke, b. Congreve | 0 | | |
| Total | | | 138 |

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.

| First Innings. | Runs. | Second Innings. | Runs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ayres, c White, b. Halley | 11 | c. White, b. Jackson | 4 |
| Ford, c. Rose, b. Jackson | 1 | b. Rose | 1 |
| F. Van Buren, b. Jackson | 1 | c. Rose, b. Jackson | 6 |
| J. Van Buren, b. Jackson | 3 | b. Rose | 2 |
| Irving, run out | 1 | c and b. Rose | 6 |
| Bailey b. Rose | 14 | c White, b Jackson | 14 |
| B. Robinson, c and b. Rose | 10 | c. White b. Rose | 2 |
| Tilt, not out | 2 | b. Jackson | 5 |
| Congreve, b Jackson | 3 | b. Rose | 11 |
| Pomeroy, b Rose | 1 | not out | 1 |
| Vincent, b. Rose | 0 | b Jackson | 0 |
| Byes, 4; wides, 7; n. b. 1 | 12 | byes | 4 |
| Total | 59 | Total | 56 |

UMPIRES—Mr. Lacy, for Albany; Mr. Brett, for St. George.

## From Matanzas.

The United States Mail Steamship *Matanzas*, Capt. LISSEGANG, from Matanzas in four days and nineteen hours, arrived at this port last night. The Purser favors us with the latest market reports.

The market for Sugar has been quiet since the 6th inst., owing to the scarcity of vessels and the high pretensions of planters. Sales confined only to small parcels on the basis of 8¼rs. for No. 12 D. S. Large sales could not be effected unless a concession was submitted to. Fine yellow still in demand for Spain, supply light. Muscovados continue scarce with firm holders. We quote nominally: Cucuruchoes, No. 7-8 D. S., 6¾@7rs.; Cucurucnoes, No. 9-10, D. S., 7¼@7½rs.; Browns, No. 11-12, D. S., 7¾@8 s.; Yellows, No. 13-14, D. S., 8¾@8½rs.; Yellows, No. 15-16, D. S., 9@9½rs.; Yellows, No. 17-18, D. S., 10@10½rs.; Yellows, No. 19-20, D. S., 11@11½rs.; Whites, 11½@13rs; Muscovado for refining, 7½rs; Muscovado, good refining, 8¼@8½rs; Melado, 5@5½rs.; Molasses quiet at 2¾rs.; Clayed and Muscovado 3½rs.

Freights have been firm and vessels scarce. Last charters have been made as follows: Cowes, Falmouth and a market, £2 10s.@£3. United States—$6 75 ₱ hhd.; $1 50@$2 ₱ box for Sugar; $3 25 ₱ 110 gallons Molasses.

Exchange in moderate demand, London 13@13½, and New York ½@1½ per cent premium.

Imports—Sperm Candles, 45@50; Tallow do, 16@17½; Cider, 2¼; Eggbeans, 5½; Cheese, 18@19; Butter, 16@18; Potatoes, 5; Nails, 6@6¼; Onions, 5; Wrapping Paper, 3½r.; Soap, 7@7½; Box Shooks dull, 6r. on credit; hhd. Shooks Molasses, 19@19½; Sugar do., 16r.@18r.; B. I. Hoops in good demand, 45@50.

The exports from Jan. 1 to July 21 were as follows:

| | Boxes Sug. | Hhds. Sug. | Hds. Mo. | Hhds. Mo. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 24,497 | 29,700 | 43,065 | 9,390 |
| France | 14,606 | 157 | 627 | — |
| Great Britain | 2,276 | 1,508 | 7,251 | 859 |
| Cowes, Falm. & A. M. | 83,460 | 1,498 | 1,551 | 200 |
| Spain | 23,350 | — | — | 30 |
| Other Ports | 14,660 | 157 | 627 | — |
| Totals | 163,154 | 32,863 | 53,121 | 10,479 |
| Same time last year | 138,359 | 85,569 | 56,029 | 3,179 |

## Brooklyn News.

CLOSE OF THE FLUSHING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The close of the Public Schools at Flushing and the vicinity, for the usual Summer vacation, took place yesterday, on which occasion there was a general pic-nic in the grove of Flushing Woods. The schools from Whitestone and Strattonport were brought up by the steamer *Enoch Dean*, and the pupils from Little Neck, Black Stump and other localities, poured in to swell the throng of happy Summer-emancipated children. The whole company, to the number of over one thousand, met at the Public School in Flushing, where they were marshaled under the supervision of Mr. GATES, the Principal of the School, and his lady assistants. Gen. HAMILTON acting as Grand Marshal, led by two bands of music. The children marched to the grove known as "St. Ronan's Well," where the day was spent in various recreations. During the afternoon Rev. Mr. HOLLOWAY, Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, and others, made addresses, and the children of the different schools sang favorite songs. The day passed off without accident, and greatly to the gratification of all interested.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Photographs, of all sizes and styles, of the Japanese Embassy, for sale at
BRADY'S GALLERY,
No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

[Advertisement.]

The Chicago Zouaves and Second Company National Guard, were grouped and taken for the Stereoscope instantaneously, at West Point, on Thursday last. Copies ready. Discount to the trade.
J. GURNEY & SON,
No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The Savannah Republican Blues were photographed for the stereoscope instantaneously during their inspection in Bond-st. Copies now ready.
J. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The late frequent variations of temperature give fearful impetus to bowel complaints, for which HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are a positive cure, as they operate beneficially on all visceral derangements, without irritation, and leave the bowels in a healthy condition.

[Advertisement.]

REYNARD & Co.,
PATENT HOUSEKEEPERS' RIFLE,
INFALLIBLE INSECT POWDER,
and VERMIN DESTROYER.

The only truly reliable article to exterminate Bed-Bugs, Croton-Bugs, Moths, Garden Insects, Rats and Mice. Principal Dépôt, No. 167 Broadway. Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

EVERY SATURDAY.—Five dollars worth of amusement may be obtained for 25 cents this afternoon or evening at Barnum's Museum. Budworth's (late) Wood's Minstrels, the giant baby, sea lion, living skeleton, Albino family, happy family, &c., all are there.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

**Infantile Convulsions.**

Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and wind colic, and overcome INFANTILE CONVULSIONS, which if not speedily remedied end in death.

It is also the best and surest remedy in the world for all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from other causes. Sold by all druggists: 25 cents a bottle.

**The New Store of**
BALL, BLACK & CO.
IS NOW OPEN
and the public are invited to an inspection of the large assortment of new and beautiful goods offered for sale,
Broadway, corner Prince-st.
H. BALL. W. BLACK. E. MONROE.

**Grover & Baker's Celebrated**
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**Iron Work for Buildings.**—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

**Twenty-five Thousand Gross Sold in One Year.** The immense sale and popularity of WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has caused every charlatan in the country to go into the manufacture of some sort of preparation for the hair.

If you want a genuine Hair Restorative buy Prof. O. J. Wood's.

His article, at an expense of over two hundred thousand dollars, has been introduced into every part of the Union, and now, after a test of six years, the verdict has been pronounced unanimously by the whole people, in its favor.

Twenty-five thousand gross—three millions six hundred thousand bottles—sold in one year! What stronger evidence of its curative properties can be produced. Dépôt No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists.

**Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical** Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Fancy Cutlery, embracing a large variety** of sportsmen's pen and pocket-knives of the most rare and beautiful patterns, many of which have never been before imported, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House, Broadway.

**Get the Best.**—ARDUSARION, A SUBSTITUTE FOR CREAM OF TARTAR.—It requires less shortening and is perfectly healthy. SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., Agents, Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st. Sold also by JOHN DWIGHT & CO., No. 11 Old-slip.

**Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner** 8th-av. and 28th-st., pure, and German drugs, medicines and perfumery constantly on hand and dispensed with care.

**Summer Hosiery.**
All our Gauze Shirts and Drawers at lowest prices, wholesale or retail. PEREGO'S,
No. 61 Nassau-st. and No. 391 Broadway.

**Empire Spring Water**
Sold at F. V. RUSHTON'S,
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## MARRIED.

GARNETT—STEVENS.—At Castle Point, on Thursday, July 26, by Rt. Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, M. R. H. GARNETT of Virginia, to MARY P., daughter of E. A. Stevens, of Hoboken.

PHELPS—SHEFFIELD.—At New Haven, on Thursday, July 26, by Rev. M. Harwood, WM. WALTER PHELPS of this City, to ELLEN, daughter of Joseph E. Sheffield, Esq., of New-Haven.

SNEDEKER—DE NYSE.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Thursday, July 26, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. Francis Bottom, WILSON B. SNEDEKER to SARAH M., daughter of Isaac De Nyse, Esq.

## DIED.

O'MEARA.—In this City, on Thursday morning, July 26, suddenly, at the residence of his mother, No. 5 East 30th-st., near 5th av., DANNIE, only son of John O'Meara, lately deceased, of San Francisco, Cal., aged 3 years, 7 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family, and also those of his grandfather Col. James Donnelly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

DYMOCK.—In this City, on Friday, July 27, suddenly, JESSIE NICHOLSON DYMOCK, daughter of William and Margaret Dymock, aged 19 years, 6 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 268 West 43d-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

DE FOREST.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, July 26, suddenly, at his residence, THEODORE R. DE FOREST, in the 51st year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church, in 21st st., near 6th-av., without further notice. The remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment on Monday morning.

THOMAS.—In this City, on Thursday, July 26, after a severe illness, CATHERINE REILL, wife of Daniel Thomas, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 290 West 51st st., between 9th and 10th avs., on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PAXSON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, July 26, suddenly, SAMUEL C. PAXSON, aged 56 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 137 East 15th-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, July 26, FRANK, only child of B. A. and Hennie Davis, aged 6 months.

ROSS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 27, Mrs. HELEN ROSS, aged 49 years, wife of Andrew Ross, Esq.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, Pacific st., third house east of Clove Road.

GILBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 26, ANNIE ADELAIDE, daughter of George and Elizabeth W. Gilbert, aged 5 months and 25 days.

CHAPIN.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday morning, July 27, suddenly, SARAH T. CHAPIN.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 143 Broadway, Williamsburgh, at 1½ o'clock P. M. on Sunday.

☞ Northampton papers please copy.

SNYDER.—At Mount Kisco, Westchester County, on Friday, July 27, suddenly, SARAH SNYDER, relict of the late John A. Snyder, in the 71st year of her age.

The funeral will take place, from her late residence, No. 29 West 16th st., on Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

HERRICK.—In Hudson City, on Friday morning, July 27, ANNE M., wife of W. N. Herrick, aged 36 years.

Her funeral will take place, from the Catholic Church, Hudson City, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Burlington, N. J., on Wednesday, July 25, Rev. CORTLANDT VAN RENSSELAER, D. D., in the 53d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Burlington, on Monday, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends of Dr. V. R., his brethren of the Synod of New-Jersey, and the clergy of the various denominations, are invited to attend. The presence of the Trustees of the College of New-Jersey, and of the Directors of Princeton, Theological Seminary, is respectfully solicited.

DOUGLAS.—At Lebanon Springs, N. Y., on Monday, July 16, CHARLES EDWIN, only son of the late Edwin A. Douglas, of Mauch Chunk, Penn., aged 14 years and 6 months.

He accidentally shot himself while hunting. His remains were taken to Windsor Locks, Conn., for interment.

MASON.—In Baltimore, on Saturday, July 21, after a lingering illness, BEVERLY WELFORD MASON, a native of Virginia, and for many years a resident of this City.

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DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

*Extra Class No. 365, July 27, 1860.*

67, 53, 21, 74, 60, 9, 58, 61, 22, 31, 45, 42, 47.

*Class No. 366, July 27, 1860.*

46, 68, 44, 26, 63, 74, 15, 43, 67, 21, 29, 5, 72.

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THE SHELL HUNTER;
OR,
AN OCEAN LOVE CHASE.
(Full of sentiment, as well as Fun,)
BY NED BUNTLINE.
Will be issued in the next number of
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
Dated Aug. 11, 1860
Which will be ready at all the news dépôts,
ON MONDAY NEXT.

Let those who would revel in the rollicking life of a sea-voyage, without the cost of going to sea, read this splendid tale, which contains something to laugh at, something to marvel at, and something to interest in every chapter. It is just such a story as we would delight to read during the sweltering heat of the dog days. The reader is taken on board of the MERCURY clipper, with a goodly company of original characters and borne over "the glad waters of the deep blue sea," and his imagination leaves far behind him the dull cares and brick and mortar of city life.

With a dashing breeze and plenty of sea-room, a wet jacket and a jolly time is in prospect for
ALL THE YACHTSMEN OF THE MERCURY
who embark in
OUR OCEAN LOVE CHASE,
ON MONDAY NEXT.

THE METHODIST,
FOR THIS WEEK, IS PUBLISHED
THIS (Saturday) MORNING,
And contains the conclusion of
BISHOP SIMPSON'S SERMON.
An editorial leader on
SECESSION,
Embracing an argument on the
NEW CHAPTER,
In its relations to the Border, and in favor of secession.

This number is full of information in various departments of
METHODIST,
PERSONAL, EDUCATIONAL,
AND
GENERAL ITEMS.
Together with an abundance of
FAMILY READING,
And of interesting matter for the
LITTLE ONES AT HOME.
Terms, $2 per year, with liberal allowances to clubs.
GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D., } Editors,
JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D. }
L. BANGS, Publisher.
Office No. 7 Beekman-st.

THE HYDROPULT,

An invention for throwing water by hand power, patented by W. T. VOSE. It is one of the most valuable inventions of the day.

THE HYDROPULT

Will, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force. It is the best article ever invented for
EXTINGUISHING A FIRE,
PROTECTING A ROOF FROM TAKING FIRE,
WASHING WINDOWS,
SPRINKLING PLANTS,
WATERING GARDENS,
CLEANSING TREES FROM INSECTS,
WETTING SIDEWALKS,
SPRINKLING STREETS,
WASHING CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

This article should be owned by every householder. It does away with the necessity of a hydrant. It is a light portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready, easily used, and will come into frequent use by every [illegible] merchant and mechanic [illegible]. Call and examine the article at No. [illegible] Park-row, [illegible] Building, or address the
AMERICAN HYDROPULT CO.,
No. [illegible] Park-row, New-York.

Agents wanted throughout the United States, to sell the Hydropult. Apply as above.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House and all the principal Saloons. Heckers' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Molds, of [illegible] patterns, for sale [illegible] nal-st., near East Broadway.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEWER.**—WANTED a situation, by a highly respectable woman, to do light chamberwork and plain sewing; is a person of respectable appearance; has no friends whatever to visit, and, from her anxious desire to obtain a home, is willing to hire at very low wages; is very highly recommended, and will travel any distance. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.**—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a tidy and respectable girl, who can be seen Thursday and Friday at the place where she now serves, on the east side of Washington-av., third house north of DeKalb-av., Brooklyn.

**AS COOK.**—SITUATION WANTED BY A GERMAN woman, as first-class French cook, in a private family; she understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, pudding, paste, and fine desserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City references as to character and ability. Address M. W., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

**AS COOK.**—A SITUATION WANTED BY A highly respectable woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all its branches; no objections to go a short distance in the country with a private family; very best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 6th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry and baking; no objections to a boarding-house; wages, $8 to $9; City or country. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d st., for two days.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook in a private gentleman's family. None need apply that wants washing done. Call at No. 212 Spring, corner of Mulberry-st.

**AS COOK, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook and laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or laundress only, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman highly recommended; also, by a nice girl, aged 15 years. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

**AS COOK, &c.**—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or as general house servant; is an excellent plain cook and good laundress. Has excellent references. Call, to-day or Monday, at No. 405 Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.

**AS COOK, &c.**—WANTED, FOR A NEAT, RESPECTABLE young Protestant woman, a situation as cook or laundress would do general housework; no objections to the country; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Call at or address, No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

**AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—Two well recommended German girls, sisters, want situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 359 Bowery, between 3d and 4th sts.

**AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.**—A thoroughly competent young woman desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is an excellent laundress and good cook; would take a place as chambermaid and assist in washing. Can be well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

**AS HOUSEKEEPER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper, by a person who perfectly understands her business; she is an American. Can be seen one day at No. 218 6th-av., up stairs.

**AS HOUSEMAID.**—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family, or as chambermaid, to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 450 West 16th-st., near 10th-av. City reference.

**AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—WANTED, by an American Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing very neatly and is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would mind grown children and do plain sewing. No objections to the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen to day and Saturday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th st.

**AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.**—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; understands dressmaking, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing; capable of doing all kinds of up-stairs work; would prefer going to California with a family; can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 212 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., 3d floor, front room.

**AS WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.**—WANTED situations, by two very respectable Protestant girls; one as waitress and to assist in the chamberwork; the other as regular laundress; the two perfectly understand their business; the best of City references. Can be seen, for 12 days, at No. 54 University place.

**SERVANTS.**—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 61 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

### MALES.

**AS BAR-TENDER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION as bar-tender, by a young man of pleasing address; active in his habits; perfectly understands his business; excellent City reference. Address A. B. C., Waverley Saloon, Jefferson Market, corner 6th-av.

**AS BOOK-KEEPER.**—AN EXPERIENCED book-keeper will be disengaged on or about Aug. 23. References unexceptionable. Address ROMEO R. DRAKE, New-York Post office.

**AS CLERK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS shipping and marking clerk in a wholesale establishment, by a temperate married man; has been three years in the employ of the American and Western Transportation Company, at Buffalo, N. Y. Address E. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

**AS CLERK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN American young man, in the wholesale and retail grocery and liquor business; has had six years' experience, and is willing to work. Best of reference given. Address D. S., through Post-office.

**AS CLERK OR COPYIST.**—WANTED, A SITUATION as clerk or copyist in a law office, by a young man who writes an excellent copying hand. Reference to City lawyers. Address immediately, K. T. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

**AS COACHMAN.**—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman in a private family, by a Protestant man; is a first-class coachman; the best of City reference can be given from his last place, where he has lived the last two years; no objection to the country or any watering-place. Call or address F. J., No. 134 West 32d-st.

**AS COACHMAN.**—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable young man; has the best of reference as to character, and perfectly understands his business well. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

**AS COACHMAN.**—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man, a situation as coachman; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Address M. J., No. 10 Hammond-st.

**AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.**—SITUATION wanted by a Scotchman as coachman and gardener; his wife would be willing to attend a small dairy; has the best of reference. Has no objection to go to any part of the country, or to go South; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; will be disengaged this week. Address T. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

**AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.**—WANTED, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a young man who is able to give entire satisfaction in either capacity; he understands the treatment of horses in all diseases; is also an experienced driver; advertiser is a Protestant, single, and age 22; is well recommended. Address W. A., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

**AS FARMER, &c.**—A SOBER, HONEST AND active young man wants a situation as farmer and gardener; is a good driver; understands the care of cattle; is also an excellent farmer; a permanent situation preferred to high wages. Apply at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

**AS GARDENER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a sober and industrious married man, with a small family; has no objection to any part of the country. He understands his business in all its various branches; can give the best of references from his last employers, and can refer to gentlemen residing in this City. Call at or address J. R., No. 210 Chatham square, New-York.

**AS GARDENER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

**AS GARDENER AND FARMER.**—WANTED, a situation by a sober, industrious single man, to take the entire charge of a gentleman's country seat in all the above departments, laying out of new grounds, glass fruits and flowers, fish-ponds, avenues, the care of stock, fencing and farm produce. Address B. G., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., for one week.

**AS GARDENER AND FARMER.**—A SWISS, with practical agricultural experience, competent to take charge of a wine and fruit yard or a large vegetable garden, with a general knowledge of farming in this country, who has the necessary tools to do all repairings about the place, wishes steady employment. Address for 3 days, H. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

**AS WAITER.**—WANTED A SITUATION, BY an intelligent Protestant man, accustomed to all the work of a first-rate family; understands the making of ice-cream and other fancy ices, in a superior manner, and is accustomed to wait on an invalid gentleman and travel. Can be seen at the book and stationery store, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, for two days.

**AS WAITER.**—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHMAN, a situation as private waiter; understands his business thoroughly, and has good City references. Address J. A., for two days, No. 109½ Greene-st., in the rear.

**THE SUBSCRIBER, A SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN** of means and large business influence is desirous of placing his two sons, respectively 19 and 21 years of age, in some large general business or commission house, for the purpose of securing for them a good commercial education. A commission house would be preferred. Unexceptionable City reference, for the ability and character of the young gentlemen, will be cheerfully furnished. Compensation of no importance. Address B. M., Box No. 1,768 Post-office.

**TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.**—Wanted, a situation as jobbing carpenter; is willing to make himself generally useful; is a good engineer; any person wanting such help will find a steady, sober man by addressing C. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

### A CARD.

On our return from the Fishing Banks, on board the steamboat CROTON, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the passengers are due to Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE and officers, for their gentlemanly deportment and kind treatment to all on board; and we are sure that gentlemen may take their families to the Fishing Banks on board his boat, with safety from rowdyism or any objectionable feature whatever.

*Resolved*, That this humble tribute be published in the daily papers.

THOMAS BROWN, No. 103 Rivington-st., Chairman.
WM. F. THOMAS, No. 192 Rivington-st., Secretary.
J. PALMER, No. 126 South 3d-st., Brooklyn.
WM. T. REEVES, No. 567 6th-av.
J. DICKSON, No. 349 West 40th-st.
E. M. WOOD, No. 88 Clinton-st.
A. W. SHAGBOIT, No. 193 Rivington-st.
J. EBBERT, Cumberland-st.
J. OSBORN, 289 Clinton-st.; and 150 others.

JULY 24, 1860.

## AUCTION SALES.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

**P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY**, August 8, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, by order of Thomas Theale, Esq., Executor, the Homestead Farm belonging to the Theale estate, containing 114 9-100 acres, situated at Rye, Westchester County, a quarter of a mile from the dépôt. The property has been surveyed and divided into six plots, varying in size from 14 to 21 acres, and will be sold as divided. The mansion house is a large two-story and attic frame building, well situated and handsomely shaded. The property is in the immediate vicinity of three churches and of the elegant country seats of Messrs. Kingsland, Van Rensselaer, Cromwell and others, and offers a rare opportunity for parties wishing to purchase elegant sites for residences. Sixty per cent can remain on the property. Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL** at auction on SATURDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a brown horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, 8 years old, perfectly kind and well broke in single and double harness; has trotted in 2:41 and never been in the hands of a trainer; is believed to be one of the best green horses in the State. Also, a light wagon and single harness, whip, sheet, &c., &c. Also, a black pony, 5 years old, warranted sound and kind in every respect; has been used by a young lady for the saddle for the past year; is recommended in every way; trots in 3½.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

**HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL** at auction, on SATURDAY, July 29 at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., the celebrated trotting horse *Oneida Chief*; has trotted in 2:41, can trot now in 2 50; is 9 years old, 15 hands high, kind in all harness; will be warranted to show time; also, harness, &c. Also, a white horse, 8 years old; a splendid saddle horse, kind and gentle, in all harness; a good stepper; without fault stands over 16 hands, long tail and mane. To be sold without reserve, as the owner is leaving the City—in a horn.

J. M. TAYLOR, Auctioneer. Office No. 5 Great Jones-st.

**MORTGAGE SALE.**—THIS DAY, BY ORDER of the Mortgagee, I will expose for sale, at public auction, all the contents of the dwelling No. 58 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs., viz.: Furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets and rugs, fine oil paintings, bronzes, statuettes and vases, lace and brocatel curtains, elegant 7-octave piano-forte, silverware, crockery and glassware, hair and spring mattresses, mirrors, bedding, &c., &c., all in good order.
C. KELLY, Mortgagee.

N. B.—Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

**THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) JULY 28, AT** 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand furniture, &c.; beds, bedding, mahogany and painted bed-room furniture, parlor suites, carpets, mirrors, dining-room furniture in oak and black-walnut, book-cases, wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, tables, crockery, glassware, &c. Also, three rosewood pianofortes, City made.

P. H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

**ATTRACTIVE STOCK**—LARGE VARIETY.—To be sold, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by P. H. VAN ANTWERP, at No. 79 Nassau-st., 50 choice oil paintings, 100 plants, silver-plated ware, 50,000 fine cigars, meerschaum pipes, furniture, mirrors, &c. N. B.—This is a special call. Speculators will be prompt.

**12 JERSEY CITY LOTS AT AUCTION.**—IN the IId Ward, near the Ferry. DAVID SCOTT will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, eight lots on south side of Morgan-st., west of Warren-st.; street flagged and paved; three lots on Steuben-st., near Warren-st., 25 by over 100 feet each; one lot on north side Railroad-av., 30x100 feet; gas and water pipes and sewer. Terms liberal; full warrantee deeds. Maps now ready.

**WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION** on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., the well-known Phillips Mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the mill-pond, located half a mile north of Tarrytown dépôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**BOARDING.**—PARLORS AND BEDROOMS NEWLY-furnished, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; location pleasant and desirable. Apply at No. 199 10th-st.

**BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.**—TWO gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortably furnished rooms and full or partial board, where the family is small, and house has all the modern improvements. Only five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 66 Hicks-st.

**BOARD ON PROSPECT HILL.**—FLATBUSH-av. cars pass by the house; one of the loveliest spots in Brooklyn. A private family, occupying a new house, all the modern improvements, heaters, bath-room, Ridgewood water, &c., would be glad of a gentleman and lady, or three young gentlemen, that can give unexceptionable references; for such, a good home can be had at a moderate price, second house from Flatbush-av., in Carlton, in a new block on the left.

**BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN.**—The second floor, with or without a parlor on first floor, and exclusive use of bath-room, will be let to a gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen; house is pleasant and convenient to the ferries. For terms, &c., address H. H., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

**WANTED—FROM THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER**, by a gentleman with small family, desirable rooms and board, in pleasant location, above 14th-st., and between 4th and 7th avs. A private family preferred, and would wish to furnish his rooms. Address E. Y. STANTON, Box No. 35, at office of *World*, with full particulars and reference.

**TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMMER**, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

**TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN** first-rate board in a private family; house and table first-class; dinner at 6; no other boarders in the house. Terms for two, $7 to $8 a week. Southerners preferred. Inquire at No. 30 West 10th-st.

**BOARD WANTED.**—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, with an infant child, wish to procure board in a private family, where no other boarders are taken; location must be central, and above 23d-st. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,569 Post-office.

**BOARD NEAR UNION-SQUARE.**—LARGE and airy rooms, with ample closet room, bath, gas, &c., may be had, with board, at No. 52 East 16th-st., a few doors below Irving-place.

**MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 EAST** 16th-st., has to let, with board, rooms on the 2d floor, furnished or unfurnished. Transient boarders can be accommodated.

**ROOMS TO LET**—WITH OR WITHOUT PARTIAL board, in a desirable location. For further particulars apply at No. 38 University-place.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**COUNTRY BOARD**—FOR ONE OR TWO QUIET families, in a private residence, situated near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; the place is on high ground, the air pure and location very charming; access by boat and railroad; large shaded lawns, advantage of iron and sulphur springs. Terms moderate. Address FARMER, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

**COUNTRY BOARD AT RED BANK, N. J.**—A pleasant, healthy location on the bank of the Neversink Bay. Good boating, fishing, &c.; easy of access to New-York by the sea, and Del. railroad, with steamer, a few minutes' walk of Long Branch. Board reasonable. Inquire of J. BAYLES, No. 658 Broadway, or of the proprietor, J. W. GRIGGS, Red Bank.

**COUNTRY BOARD**—AT GREENWOOD LAKE, Orange County, N. Y. Healthy, beautiful scenery, fine fishing, abundance of fruit, superior garden and dairy. Board, $6 per week, or $1 per day. Take Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage to the Lake. Mrs. M. A. DEGRAW, Bellvale Post office; or inquire of J. S. CALDWELL, No. 96 Broadway.

**COUNTRY BOARD**—THE CORNWALL MOUNTAIN HOUSE commands a view of thirty miles of the Hudson, and a large extent of country. Plenty of rambling rooms in the fields, groves on hills and mountains. No mosquitoes. Fruits, vegetables and milk from the farm.
IRA WOOD,
Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**—THREE OR FOUR MORE desirable rooms in a delightfully mountainous, quiet "Retreat." Large shady lawn, fine air and warm baths. One hour and a half from New-York. References: J. A. Davidson, No. 26 Murray-st.; J. S. Meyers, No. 64 Broadway.

**COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL,** Orange County, N.Y.—Four pleasant and airy rooms to let with board in a private family, only 20 minutes ride from the landing; house new last Summer with accommodations for one or two horses and carriage. Address CHAS. C. MEAD, Cornwall.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**—A GENTLEMAN AND wife can obtain first-class board at Spuyten Duyvil, one hour's ride from the City, by Hudson River Railroad; house three minutes' walk from the dépôt, overlooking the river and creek. Apply at No. 336 Broadway, up stairs from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.

**COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.**—A few families can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, by applying to Mrs McCOY, Peekskill. Reference—C. S. Pike, corner Warren and Greenwich sts., at Buckley & Co.'s.

**WANTED—BOARD IN BERGEN FOR A FAMILY** of six, including three children, for the balance of the Summer. Address, stating terms and particulars of accommodation, Box No. 2,402 New-York Post-office.

**BOARD WANTED, AT ORANGE, N. J.**—FOR a young man, with wife, child and servant. Terms must be moderate, and the washing and ironing of the family must be permitted on the premises. Address A. F. D., Box No. 165 *Times* Office, New-York.

**SUMMER BOARD AT A FIRST-CLASS** farm-house, near Sing Sing; fine location. For particulars, inquire of A. S. RICHARDS, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

**"GALLEGO" FLOUR, NEW GRINDING.**

Parties desirous to secure early supplies of Gallego Flour, new grind, will do well to send in orders, as deliveries will be made in order of application.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

**BLAIR & WYETH'S**
**LIQUID RENNET,**
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

**WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND** splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of

SWITZERLAND.

Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS, and CASTAGNETTES. Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, and 4 tunes.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
Musical Boxes repaired. No. 21 Maiden-lane, N.Y.

## MUSICAL.

**A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.**
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

**STEINWAY & SONS'**
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realised in any other piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL, GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others."

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

**CHICKERING & SONS.**
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

**PIANOS, HARMONIUMS, AND MELODEONS.**

Warranted first-class, on the best terms. Particular attention is called to a variety of Harmoniums and Organ Melodeons, with one, two, and three banks of keys and pedals, at prices from $175 to $400. An examination by strangers in town, and others interested, is invited.

Instruments, including a Harmonium of ten stops and pedals, to let. J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

**BANJO TAUGHT**
BY
GEO C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No 208 *Times* Office.

**TWENTY-SEVEN PIANO-FORTES AND** one melodeon for sale or to let cheap. Prices, $20, $50, $75, $125, $150, and one new pearl-keyed 7-octave piano for $350; or to rent at $8, $4, $3, $2 50, $2 and $1 50 a month. Music taught and pianos tuned by M. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

**PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS.**—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30, Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No 333 Broadway.

**$165 FOR A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE PIANO**, large round corners, and all modern improvements; very little used. $100 for a 6½-octave rosewood piano. $65 for a melodeon, piano style.
J. & C. FISCHER, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

**ÆOLIAN HARPS, PIANOS, MELODEONS,** guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, at lowest prices. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

**ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG** iron frame Pianofortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

**BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT** their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.
Call and see them.

**A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO.** 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

## FARMS.

**TWO SPLENDID FARMS FOR SALE**—Situated in the Wallkill Valley, 13 miles west of Newburgh, by first-rate road, near to daily mail and two daily stages, and convenient to schools, stores, mechanic shops and churches. For profitable farming, fertility, healthfulness, and fine inland scenery, this section is unsurpassed in this State. One farm contains about 250 acres, the other 175 acres; each has a fine large mansion house on the shore of the Wallkill, and two good tenant houses and large barn, and all other necessary out-buildings. One cuts over 100 tons of hay of best quality, keeps 60 cows and other stock; and the other cuts 80 or 90 tons, keeps 30 cows and other stock, and both also raise large crops of grain. As an investment they will pay 7 per cent. on the purchase money, and are in all respects first-class. Inquire of subscriber, at Shawangunk Village, N. Y. GEO. G. GRAHAM.

**FOR SALE IN AND NEAR THE VILLAGE** of Madison, Morris County, N. J., one farm 60 acres, located on high ground; a portion is wooded; beautiful location for a country seat; price, $125 per acre, also, a farm of 40 acres; abounds in all kinds of fruit; within 10 minutes' walk of the dépôt; good house and outbuildings, in a high state of cultivation; also, one of 20 acres, a beautiful little farm, good building, &c., and several other farms from 18 to 34 acres; several beautiful country seats, finished complete, for immediate occupation, one $15,000, one $16,000, and one $25 000, these are all worthy of looking after by any one who is desirous of beautiful country seats. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverly-House, Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey.

**AT TARRYTOWN, A FEW MILES FROM** DEPOT—A farm for sale, containing 80 acres, situated on both sides of the road, bounded by a small stream; plenty of springs, &c. Improvements—House, barn, stables, shed, &c.; a good apple orchard. Any person desiring a place to improve, or to farm, will find this a very desirable one, and if applied for soon will be sold at a bargain, on liberal terms. Farming utensils stock, and crops will be sold if desired. Address Box No. 3,892 New-York Post-office, with name. Agents need not apply.

**FOR SALE—A VERY FINE FARM OF 80 ACRES**, beautifully situated, 1½ miles from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, and 10 miles from Hoboken, on the Hackensack plank road; valuable for building sites or farming purposes; has a fine front on the Hackensack River. A good farm house, convenient outhouses, and plenty of fruit trees. Will be sold with or without the stock or crops upon it. Inquire of C CHRISTIE, No. 5 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

**FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.**—Ninety acres, half mile of Union Landing, three miles of Rahway Station, twenty miles from this City. It has good house and out-buildings. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.**—THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

**HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP**—No. 168 West 13th-st., nearly new, built in the best manner, in perfect order, hot and cold water up and down stairs, bath-room, gas, &c.; house painted and grained throughout; hall frescoed in panels by a fresco painter; good full-sized cellar cemented and sealed. Inquire on the premises or Box No. 1,880 Post-office $3,500 mortgage at 6 per cent.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR WATCHES AND JEWELRY**—Three beautiful building lots, two hours from New-York; also, a two-story and attic basement house and barn with about one half an acre of ground, with a variety of fruit, about four hours from New-York in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in this State. Also, 160 acres of land in Hancock County, Illinois, partly under cultivation. Apply to JAMES H. HART & CO., No. 228 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

**WANTED TO EXCHANGE 100 LOTS AND** a block of buildings in Wisconsin, for goods for Western market; also, 2 or 3 000 acres of selected lands in fee, for a good house and lot in the upper part of New-York City. Apply at the office of P. Y. CUTLER, No. 10 Wall-st.

**HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE**—Three 3-story and basement brick houses, in good neighborhood, near Lexington-av. and 32d-st., in perfect order; rented to good tenants; will be sold low, if applied for immediately, as the owner is about to leave the country. Inquire at No. 158 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS, 25x100 EACH, SITUATED** on the north side of 117th-st., between Avenue A and the East River. Terms moderate and easy. 117th-st. is graded, paved, curb and gutter-set. For particulars, apply to J. H. GREGORY, Esq., No. 137 Greenwich st.

**FOR SALE—NO. 280 WEST 18TH-ST., BETWEEN** 9th and 10th avs.; house and lot in fee. Terms easy. Apply to E. WINTHROP on premises.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED IN NEW-YORK—PART OF A** house, in a pleasant neighborhood, for a family of three adults and servant. Best of reference given and required. Address C., Box No. 455 Post office.

**WANTED—A BASEMENT ROOM NEAR CORNER** 17th-st. and 4th-av., for storage of furniture. Apply by letter Box No. 480, Cambridge, Mass.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

**COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY.**—The house is delightfully situated in the most beautiful and retired part of Morristown, opposite the country seats of Hon. J. W. Muller and of Jas. Colles, Esq., of New-York.

It is within five minutes' walk of the churches, schools and post-office, and is less than ten minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt.

It is surrounded with fine shade trees and hedges, and its garden is carefully stocked with the choicest fruit trees in full bearing, and with flowering shrubs, berries, asparagus, &c.

The lot contains between one and two acres.

The house has forty feet front, is built of wood, filled in with brick, of the best material, in the best manner, and is in perfect order.

It has hot and cold water on every floor; is warmed either by grates or by a powerful furnace set in brick; and has a bath and all the conveniences of a city residence.

Half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of JOHN HONE, Esq., No 43 Wall st., New-York, or on the premises of the present occupant, LIEUT. RODGERS, United States Navy.

**COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.**—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME** and beautifully situated plot of land at Scarsdale, Westchester County, 20 miles from the City, less than a mile from dépôt. The land is fertile and well watered and pleasingly diversified, containing about 170 acres—25 of excellent and valuable timber, with dwelling-house, barn, &c. The neighborhood is very desirable, and steadily improving, and has every convenience for a rural home. For further particulars, inquire of HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway, near 46th-st., or No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11, between 1 and 2 P. M.

**FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS** County, New-York, the beautiful residence of the late Hon. Jas. K. Paulding, consisting of about 50 acres of highly cultivated and finely-situated land, unsurpassed in formation and prospects by any on the banks of the Hudson River. The buildings consist of a large and convenient mansion, lodge and cottage, with large barns, coach-house and other out buildings, all in good order. For terms and particulars apply to
E. H LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to
HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine st.

**FOR SALE—250 ACRES OF LAND, WITHIN 50** miles of the City, in one of the most beautiful and healthy regions of the State of New-York, combining a landscape of rare beauty, diversified with mountain, valley, lake and forest. Abundance of fruit, fine fishing, good, commodious farm house, barn and stabling. About one-half the land is arable, suited to grass or grain. For terms address S. CALDWELL, Bellvale, Orange County, New York, or on the premises, Greenwood Lake, in the vicinity; or refer to
J. S. CALDWELL, No. 96 Broadway.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN WESTCHESTER** County, near Scarsdale dépôt, 20 miles from the City, a handsome and convenient residence, elegant mansion, barns, farmer's cottage, &c.; choice fruit. Location unsurpassed for health or scenery. A bargain for a cash purchaser, with immediate possession. Apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway, near 43th-st., or No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11, between 1 and 2 P. M.

**FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, 120** acres good land; good house, out-buildings new, except cider mill, plenty of fruit, very healthy, churches, schools, &c., convenient; one mile west from Bart's Corners Station, Harlem Railroad, 3½ miles from Dobb's Ferry, and 24 miles to City; will be sold low to a cash customer, and terms easy; a rare chance for a good farm. Apply to W. E. HASKINS, No. 682 8th-av., in coal office.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.**—The executors of the real estate of David Day, deceased, offer for sale his late residence, comprising nearly one acre of ground; a fine garden with an abundance of choice fruit; a good dwelling-house and stable and having a front on the public square of over 125 feet. For further particulars inquire of WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J., or JAS. BAYLES, No. 658 Broadway, N. Y.

**FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON,** 2¾ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

**COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—WITH ABOUT** 80 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. Fine house, farmer's cottage and all necessary outhouses; three orchards and other choice fruits in abundance; situated in Rockland County, in sight of dépôt, two hours from New-York. Will be sold with stock, farming tools, crops gathered and in the ground. Inquire of S. D. HERRICK, No 28 Water-st.

**COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE** Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

**ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.**—SIXTY COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, beautifully situated—one hour from Cortlandt-st, for rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

**FOR SALE—FOUR NEW BRICK HOUSES ON** High-st, Newark, N. J. Each is 21 feet front by 32 deep, three stories high, with basement, fine piazza, good yard in rear, gas and water throughout; stone stoop and iron fence in front. Terms easy. Apply at No. 32 Arch, or No. 90 New-st., Newark, N. J.

**TO LET—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE, EIGHT** miles from New-York; can be reached every hour owner wants a respectable tenant; will accommodate a large family; has fine stable, out houses, &c. Rent $500 per annum. Address Box No. 1,580 Post-office.

**A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT** Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

## TO LET.

**TO LET—THE STORE NO. 455 SIXTH-AV.**; A splendid location for fancy lace dry-goods or tea store. For particulars, apply on the premises.

**TO LEASE ON BROADWAY, WEST SIDE,** The store and upper part, being the entire building, near 9th st., for a term of years. Store is 90 feet deep, in complete order for any business. Apply to A. E. ELY, No. 3 Pine-st.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT OR LEASE.**—The undersigned offers for rent or lease, upon reasonable terms all that portion of their four-story brick building fronting on Pennsylvania-av., between 14th and 15th sts., which has been occupied by Messrs. J. C. & H. A. Willard for the last six years, in connection with their Hotel; containing thirty-two rooms in the second, third and fourth stories, with a very large room on the ground floor, in the rear of their store, sixty feet long, the whole width of the building; each room being supplied with all the necessary fixtures for gas and water. The owners intend making such necessary alterations and improvements as will make the property in every respect suitable for a hotel or boarding-house; and as the location is in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house the Treasury Buildings, and other Departments of the Government, they feel confident that in the hands of a judicious and managing person a profitable business could be realized from the property. There is a large basement to the building, with a front entrance, which would be included with the other portion if desired. Address E. OWEN & SON, No. 212 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

**TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF THE MODERN**-built house No. 159 East 27th-st., consisting of front and back basement, hot and cold water bath and gas, plenty of cellar room, front and back parlor to pantry of hall, two bedrooms on fourth floor. None but a small family need apply, at BEERMAN & BROTHER, No. 360 3d-av., corner of 28th-st.

**TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF THE THREE**-story brick house No. 231 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., consisting of front and back rooms, two bedrooms, two pantries, a small kitchen with large closet, privilege in bathroom, gas and Croton. None but a small family need apply. Rent $204 a year. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises.

**TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE** whole or part of the third-story of the new brick building Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Bank-st., being one room 60x100 feet, with light on every side. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises, or to GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

**TO CAST STEEL MANUFACTURERS.**—To let, the New-York Cast Steel Works and Black Lead Crucible Factory, now occupied by the Damascus Steel and Iron Company. Apply on the premises, corner of 2d-av. and 47th-st., New-York.

**TO LET—THE NEAT THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT** house No. 267 West 24th-st.; the house has been recently repaired and painted throughout, and has all the modern improvements; will be rented cheap to a good tenant. Apply on the premises.

**TO LET—PART OF HOUSE No. 130 WEST 38TH**-st., to a small respectable family, without children. The house is replete with all the modern improvements. Rent moderate to a desirable party. For particulars apply on the premises

**OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.**—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

**TO LET—AT NO. 114 FULTON-ST. BETWEEN** Nassau and Dutch sts., a desirable second floor, either for a merchant's show room or light manufacturing business. Location unsurpassed. With or without steam-power. Apply to E. WALKER.

**OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.**—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

**STABLE TO LET.**—SIX STALLS TO LET, OR six horses taken on livery, at the private stable No. 4 Vandam-st. Apply to ALBERT W. HYDE & CO., No. 178 Chambers st.

**STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE** Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

**LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER** at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

## FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

**FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 30 EAST** 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box 712 New-York Post-office.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.**—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the ninth day of June, 1860, will, on the twentieth day of November, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by said judgment to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont, on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of the said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and dépôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, stations, station houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, dépôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim to tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its right and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandise, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the dépôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September, A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New Jersey of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, station-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the dépôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said dépôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company, and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1st, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, dépôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated August 15th, 1857; together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858 by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company possessed, or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be convyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 162 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 75; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,281 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,854; 1,086 platform cars, numbered 61 to 2,980; 357 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2 853; 21 six-wheel cars, 13 four wheel cars, 15 eight-wheel cabooses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 226, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh*, *Henry Suydam, Junior*, *Dunkirk*, *Rockland*, *Canisteo*, *Chemung*, *Buffalo*, *Eastern*, *Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, gravel cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axels, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin, hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipes, brass and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehannah, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Deposit, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes hand-cars rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.—NEW-YORK, July 13, 1860. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

jy14-law12w PHILO. T. RUGGLES, Referee.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE** Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of March, 1860.
PHILIP J. BRADY, Executor.
mh10-law6mS* ELIZABETH KOEN, Executrix.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**DISSOLUTION.**—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of CLARK & PHELAN is dissolved. John Clark is authorized to sign in liquidation, and will pay the debts of the firm.
JOHN CLARK,
WILLIAM PHELAN.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1860.

**NOTICE.**—JOHN CLARK will continue the business of Blue stone and Flagging at the old stand in 23d-st., near 10th av.

**DISSOLUTION.**—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of BARNES & PARK is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All outstanding business will be settled by the undersigned, who will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
D. S. BARNES.

**NOTICE.**—The above business will be continued at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park row, by
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1860. D. S. BARNES & CO.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing between MATTHEW MARCUSI, GEORGE PLENER and WM. S TOOLE (special partner,) under the firm of MARCUSI & PLENER, was this day dissolved by its own limitation. All persons indebted to the late firm will settle with WM S. TOOLE, at No. 170 Fulton-st., who is charged with the liquidation.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1860.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing under the firm of TAYLOR & MILLER was dissolved on the 27th June, 1860, by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the former partners, H. W. TAYLOR, ELIAS D. MILLER. The business (blank book binding and paper ruling) will be continued at No. 58 Pine-st., by the undersigned. H. W. TAYLOR.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1860.

**UNPAID WATER-RENTS.**—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that by an Act of the Legislature, five per cent. will be added to all unpaid water-rents on the 1st of August next. By order of the Croton Board.
R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

**NOTICE.**—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorised to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

## PROPOSALS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1860.

**TO CONTRACTORS.**—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for the Harlem Bridge," and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at the office of the Mayor, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, until the 6th day of August, 1860, at noon on that day, when they will be opened at the Mayor's office aforesaid by the "Commissioners of Harlem Bridge" before a full Board, for the dredging, stone filling, piling, granite, rubble stone, cast-iron cylinders and superstructure (each separately) for said bridge.

Proposals must be directed to "The Commissioners of Harlem Bridge" The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates offered, if the Board deem it for the interest of the Counties of New-York and Westchester.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and form of contracts, can be obtained at the office of the Mayor, and the plans can be seen at the office of the Engineer, Wm. J. McAlpine, Esq., No. 18 William-st., in the City of New-York J. B AULD,
Secretary Commissioners of Harlem Bridge.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 21, 1860

**SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED** at this office until TUESDAY, the 31st day of July instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase by the Corporation of real estate for the use of the Fire Department, as follows:

Lot for Hose Company No. 37, to be located between Broadway, Seventh-av., 27th and 30th sts.

Lot for Engine Company No 48 to be located between 23d and 26th sts., and 7th and 9th avs.

Lot for Hose Company No 53, to be located between 2d and Lexington avs., and 39th and 41st sts.

Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any.

Payment will be made in cash on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals if the interests of the Corporation require it.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**LAWRENCE SUMMER HOTEL,**
BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT.

Situated on the Connecticut River, in the beautiful village of Brattleboro, surrounded by mountain scenery, cool air, pure water, picturesque roads, pleasant walks, &c. First-class house, all in complete order, rooms large, pleasant and well ventilated, good table extensive bathing arrangements, billiards, gymnasium for ladies and gentlemen. A popular, pleasant and healthful resort, well patronized from all parts of the Union. Good livery accommodations. House one-quarter of a mile from dépôt, accommodates a large number.

Chesterfield Mountain, 1,100 feet high, rises abruptly from the village, from which a beautiful panoramic view is had of the surrounding country in four States, including the Green Mountains, mountains in New-Hampshire Massachusetts, &c.

HOME COMFORTS AT MODERATE PRICES.
BOARD AND ROOMS, $5 TO $8 A WEEK.

Accessible from New-York, Boston Montreal and Albany by railroad, on several different routes. From New-York, by New-Haven Railroad, $5 30; from Boston, $3 75; from Albany, $4 85; from Saratoga Springs, via Rutland, $1 64. JOSEPH DAVISON,
Brattleboro, Vermont.

**TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.**
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

This delightful Summer resort will remain open until the 10th of September. For rooms, apply to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors

**MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER,** SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

**WHITE HOUSE—LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY**, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, fronting the sea; shady grounds, bathing, shooting, fishing, crabbing and sailing unexcelled. A desirable spot for parties desiring a few days' enjoyment. Quiet accommodations for ladies and children. Delaware and Raritan Bay Railroad from foot of Robinson-st., three times daily. THAYER & NONES.

**PORT MONMOUTH HOTEL.**—THIS HOTEL is now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. It is delightfully situated on the Lower Bay, within one hour's sail from New-York. Steamers *Rip Van Winkle* and *Alice Price* leave foot of Robinson st. daily. Fine sea bathing. Good fishing and shooting. D. J. SMITH, Port Monmouth, N. J.

**NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I.,** has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James slip at 4 P. M.; 1½ hours sail; dining hour at 6 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

**CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,** PA.—Cool and dry mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**CARRIAGES.**—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.
MINER & STEVENS.

**FOR SALE.**—A SPLENDID GRAY HORSE, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, a very beautiful figure and stylish movement, very kind, and perfectly well broken to double or single harness; excellent under the saddle; would make a fine family horse, or would suit a physician; sold for want of use. To be seen for the week at Dilk's stables, No. 191 Mercer-st.

**A FINE SADDLE PONY FOR SALE.** Inquire of BENJ. C. MACY, No. 450 Broadway.

## FURNITURE.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE**, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also Mattresses and Pailiasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

**SCHOOL FURNITURE.**—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York.

## MEDICAL.

### HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

The Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and [illegible] of Prof HUMPHREYS, in order to meet the great and long realized want of the public, namely, remedies for all the more common and simple ailments of life.

LIST OF HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

| No. | | Price of Single Boxes—Cents. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cures Fever, Congestion and inflammation | 25 |
| 2 | Cures Worm Fever, Voracious appetite | 25 |
| 3 | Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants | 25 |
| 4 | Cures Diarrhœa of children or adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints | 25 |
| 5 | Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery | 25 |
| 6 | Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthma or Breathing | 25 |
| 7 | Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and sore Throat | 25 |
| 8 | Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloureaux | 25 |
| 9 | Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head | 25 |
| 10 | Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint | 25 |
| 11 | Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying Green Sickness | 25 |
| 12 | Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses | 25 |
| 13 | Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressed Breathing | 25 |
| 14 | Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barbers' Itch | 25 |
| 15 | Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs | 25 |
| 16 | Cures Fever and Ague Intermittent Fever Dumb Ague Old Inveterate Ague | 50 |
| 17 | Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate | 50 |
| 18 | Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight | 50 |
| 19 | Cures Catarrh, acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza | 50 |
| 20 | Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it or Spasmodic Cough | 50 |
| 21 | Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough, and Expectoration | 50 |
| 22 | Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache | 50 |
| 23 | Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers | 50 |
| 24 | Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness | 50 |
| 25 | Cures Dropsy Fluid accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions | 50 |
| 26 | Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting | 50 |
| 27 | Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination | 50 |
| 28 | Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility | 100 |
| 29 | Cures Sore Mouth, or Stomacace, Cankered Mouths | 50 |
| 30 | Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent Painful or Scalding Urination | 50 |
| 31 | Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or itching and irritation; Pruritis | 50 |
| 32 | Cures Sufferings at Change of Life; Irregularities, Flashes of Heat, Palpitations, and even Disease of the Heart | 100 |

PRICES OF CASES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Case of twenty eight large vials in morocco, and book | $7 |
| Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and book | 5 |
| Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and book | 4 |
| Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book | 2 |
| Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15) and book | 1 |
| Large case of 2-oz. vials, for planters and physicians | 15 |

N. B.—The boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, are small size Nos. 16 to 32, large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case, this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case, no attention is necessary on this point.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express free of charge.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS, &c.

The case contains ten specific remedies, suitable for all diseases or ailments to which domestic animals are subject, together with a complete annual of directions for use so plain and simple that every farmer or breeder can readily use them. The remedies are put up in large one oz vials of liquids, and the entire set, and book, will be sold at $8. Single vials, with directions, at $1 each. Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of price.

Price of book singly, 50 cents.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address

F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No 562 Broadway, New-York.

**A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.** See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous.

**GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.**—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, JR., No. 20 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st., ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. O. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No 184 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass. Wholesale and Retail agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDINER. Sold by JENKINS & MACY, No 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

**DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.**—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies. In fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

**DR. K. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED,** confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st. 28 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diploma in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1860.*

**DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD,** the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success, upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of the Seminal, Sexual, and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Parmley Buildings, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

**DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET,** may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF** a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 439 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER**forms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1, and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

**IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED**—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

**HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE** have been disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

## MEDICAL.

**AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES** of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N.Y.

**MEDICAL DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN** 1832—Dr GEO. R. BOND can be consulted on all diseases of a private nature, at his office, 65 Orchard-st., corner Grand, over the shoe-store. Scientific treatment, a quick cure, and a moderate charge guaranteed.

**IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.**—A new and most perfect article, the best family protector, mailed free of charge on receipt of $1. Address Dr. Box No. 3,772, Post-office, New-York.

## STEAMBOATS.

### FOR ROCKAWAY.

STEAMBOAT CERES will make daily trips as above, Sunday included, leaving Catharine Market Slip at 8 A. M., Spring-st., N. R., at 9 and Pier 4 N. R. at 9 20. Returning leave Rockaway at 4 P. M., stopping at Seaside House each way. Fare 50 cents each way.

### NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

**JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH.** The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J P Cozzens, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R. The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK | LEAVE BRANCH PORT. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, July 24, 12 M | Tuesday, July 24, 7 A. M |
| Wednesd'y, July 25, 1 P. M | Wednesd'y, July 25, 7 A. M |
| Thursday, July 26, 2 P. M | Thursday, July 26, 8 A. M |
| Friday, July 27, 3 P. M | Friday, July 27, 9 A. M |
| Sunday, July 29, 6 A. M | Saturday, July 28, 2½ P. M |
| Monday, July 30, 6 A. M | Sunday, July 29, 4 P. M |
| Tuesday, July 31, 7 A. M | Monday, July 30, 3 P. M |
| Wednesd'y, Aug. 1, 7¼ A. M | Tuesday, July 31, 3 P. M |
| Thursday, Aug. 2, 7:40 A. M | Wednesd'y, Aug. 1, 3 P. M |
| Friday, Aug. 3, 7:40 A. M | Thursday, Aug. 2, 3 P. M |
| Saturday, Aug. 4, 7:40 A. M | Friday, Aug. 3, 3 P. M |
| Sunday, Aug. 5, 7:40 A. M | Saturday, Aug. 4, 3½ P. M |
| Monday, Aug. 6, 7 A. M | Sunday, Aug. 5, 4½ A. M |
| Monday, Aug. 6, 4½ P. M | Monday, Aug. 6, 11 A. M |

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

**JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.**—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H B PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.: The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, July 24, 7½ A. M. | Tuesday, July 24, 11½ A. M |
| Wed'day, July 25, 8 A. M. | Wed'day, July 25, 12½ P. M |
| Th'day, July 26, 9¼ A. M. | Th'day, July 26, 1½ P. M |
| Friday, July 27, 10¼ A. M | Friday, July 27, 2½ P. M |
| Sat'day, July 28 Red Bank only, 7½ A. M | Saturday July 28, Red Bank only, 7 A. M |
| Sat'day, July 28, 3½ P. M | Monday, July 30, 6 A. M. |
| Monday, July 30, 3½ P. M. | Tuesday, July 31, 6¼ A. M. |
| Tuesday, July 31, 3½ P. M. | Wed'day, Aug 1, 7 A. M. |
| Wed'day, Aug. 1, 3½ P. M. | Th'day, Aug. 2, 7 A. M. |
| Th'day, Aug. 2, 3½ P. M. | Friday, Aug. 3, 7 A. M. |
| Friday, Aug. 3, 3½ P. M. | Sat'day, Aug. 4, 7 A. M. |
| Sat'day, Aug. 4, 4 P. M. | Monday, Aug. 6, 6½ A. M. |
| Monday, Aug. 6, 10½ A. M. | |

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

**FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.**—On and after July 23, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flushing. | 7 45 stop. at College Point. |
| Enoch Dean, | 9 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st. |
| Flushing. | 1 00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st. |
| Enoch Dean, | 3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st. |
| Flushing. | 5.15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st. |

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flushing. | 9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st. |
| Dean, | 1 00 stopping at College Point. |
| Flushing. | 4 00 stopping at College Point. |
| Dean, | 5 00 stopping at College Point. |
| Flushing. | 6 45 stopping at College Point. |

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

**MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CON**necting with stages to Lakes Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. Anning Smith, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M. landing and fare as follows: at Yonkers Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's, and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos st.) and 30th-st.

**SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT AND** Perth Amboy, landing at Chelsea, Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottens and Cliffwood. The splendid steamer ALICE PRICE leaves every SUNDAY, rain or shine, as follows: Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st 8¼, Pier No. 4 N. R. at 8½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Keyport at 4 o'clock, making all the landings. Fare 25 cents.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.**—The steamer CATALINE, Capt WM A. VAIL, leaves Oliver-slip EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.

GEO. W. COBLIES, Agent.

**DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG AND POKEEPSIE.**—The steamboat *Alida* will leave Jay-st. pier daily, at 8 30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st. pier,) arriving at Pokeepsie at 1 P. M., leaving Pokeepsie at 2 P. M., returning to the City at 6 30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point west, can make sure connection at Pokeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare fifty cents.

**DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.**—Steamer DANL. DREW leaves Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.; connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Fifty cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

**FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFIDENCE** leaves foot of Catharine-st. EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE** steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No 113 South-st.

**FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON** will run daily during the season. Leaves West 11th (Amos) st., at 9½, 12½, 3½; Spring st., 9½, 12¾, 3¾; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

**FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPOINT.**—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 24 James' Slip East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

**LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.**—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

**FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD** or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

**FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.**—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

**AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.**—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

**FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA,** Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY,** from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

## DIVIDENDS.

**NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE** Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent (2 33-100) on said certificates, as declared by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.

JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1860.

**A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF** (3½) per cent. has this day been declared, payable 1st August next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to day of payment, inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER INSURANCE CO., 3d av., corner of 9th-st.

**DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DE**clared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at this Office on the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to Aug. 1. By order.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1860.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DE**CLARED a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July inst. By order, W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 36 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1860.

**DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after August 1. Transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. until that date.

R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

**THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.** has accumulated funds amounting to over $3,500,000 on the 1st of January 1860 declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are annual and are paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

**DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS'** Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

## STATIONERY.

**DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER** and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room BOXES in great variety.

## RAILROADS.

### SHORT LINE TO HARRISBURG

VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

An Express Train leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from foot of Cortlandt-st. at

8 O'CLOCK A. M. FOR HARRISBURG

Via Easton, Allentown and Reading, connecting at Reading with Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Harrisburg with mail trains on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, east and west; Northern Central Railroad, north and south, and with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, without change of cars from Jersey City to Harrisburg, arriving at Harrisburg at 12:40 noon.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1860.

### RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after July 2, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at [illegible] A. M., [illegible] A. M., and [illegible] P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at [illegible] P. M., from foot of [illegible], connecting [illegible] trains for Long Branch and other stations.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.**—[illegible] On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:00 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30 4 and 6 P. M.; (for White Plains and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot.) for Croton Falls 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M. White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.**—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:30 P. M. (Sundays included.) Way Trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train 3:40 A. M.; Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M. and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 9:30 P. M. and Albany about half an hour later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.**—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:

10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places west. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points north.

8:45 A. M.—For Croton Falls connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc. and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.**—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's depots, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

**MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.**—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8.30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M., arriving in New-York at 8.35.

**LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH** Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 6:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4 30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

**NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY**—Mail and Express Line Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

## FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,** corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE, also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyroot, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills. in sums to suit.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,

No. 37 William st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi monthly.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No 15 Nassau st., basement of the Bank of the Commonwealth. NEW-YORK, July 26, 1860.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN** Gas Light Company having resolved to issue Three Hundred and Eighty Thousand Dollars of their Capital stock in addition to the amount heretofore subscribed, books of subscription will be opened at their office. No 15 Nassau-st., on the 27th inst., and remain open from 11 to 3 o'clock daily until Aug 10. Terms of subscription: Ten per cent. cash at the time of subscribing, and the balance in monthly installments not exceeding ten per cent. The directors reserve the privilege of apportioning the stock in case the subscription should exceed the amount stated. By order

OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER, Treasurer and Sec'y.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.**—For the purpose of extending the double track, building new depots, and funding the floating debt of this Company, the Board of Directors hereby offer to the Stockholders, in proportion to their respective interests, five hundred Third Mortgage Bonds, at one thousand dollars each, said bonds to be issued on the 1st of August next, at ninety-five per cent., with interest coupons from 1st of May last.

Subscribers may, at their option, pay for the same on the 1st of August next, when the bonds will be ready for delivery, or with interest from that date on the balance remaining unpaid, in six equal successive monthly installments. The right of stockholders to the above subscription will cease from and after the 10th day of August next.

THOMAS M. NORTH, Secretary.

**SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS**—Books of Subscription for twenty-five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, being the balance of the increased capital stock of the Southern Bank of St Louis will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on Thursday, July 12, inst. Dividends on Stock subscribed for will be paid in New-York.

This Bank has heretofore paid regular semi-annual dividends of five per cent. each, in addition to accumulating a fair amount of surplus.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier, Bank of Commerce in New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1860.

**NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE** Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next at 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 13th until the 16th of August.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

**NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY**—Treasurer's Office, Albany, June 21, 1860.—$100,000 of 6% per cent. State Stock, issued in aid of the construction of the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, under Chapter 195 of the Laws of 1840, payable on the 1st day of August next, will be redeemed by this Company, at maturity, on the surrender of the respective certificates to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., the Transfer Agents for said Stock in the City of New-York. The interest on said Stock will cease at the date of its maturity.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1860.

**THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY DUE** Aug. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at the American Exchange Bank.

WM. B. OGDEN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1860.

**INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND** Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, on and after Aug. 1.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 23, 1860.

**INTEREST DUE AUGUST 1, 1860, ON THE** 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by Ward Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall st., New-York.

CHAS. L. RHODES, Vice-President.

**THE COUPONS FOR THE SEMI-ANNUAL** interest due August 1, next, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, on and after that date.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

**CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS** bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

**NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS** by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

**4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND** Herring's Patents; also two large jeweler's safes, for sale low by QUIRK BROS., No. 60 Maiden-lane, N. Y., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

## SHIPPING.

### THE CUNARD LINE.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE, KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK,
And other magnificent and powerful steamers,

Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.

| | |
|---|---|
| JURA | Thursday, 2d August. |
| AUSTRALASIAN | Thursday, 16th August. |
| ETNA | Thursday, 30th August. |

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cabin | $75 |
| Steerage | 30 |

Steerage return tickets, available for six months, from Liverpool or Cork $60.

Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain Certificates of Passage in the Steerage at the following rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Liverpool to New-York | $40 |
| From Cork to New-York | 30 |

An experienced surgeon on board.

For steerage passage apply to GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 163 Broadway.

For freight and cabin passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

### FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO.
D. LINES Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has water-tight compartments inclosing the engines so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents No 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Sept. 15.

THE STEAMER
GREAT EASTERN.
JOHN VINE HALL, Commander.
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

The GREAT EASTERN will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven there is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain, and daily by steamers with Ireland. Special trains will be in readiness on the arrival of the ship at Milford Haven, to carry passengers to London and the North at reduced rates of fare.

First class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $130.

A limited number of first class passengers will also be taken from New-York to Halifax at a charge of $45 each.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.

At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.

Steamers BOSTON, DELAWARE and KENNEBEC.

Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.

THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

### PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.

The first-class and favorite steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL. PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL, will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 3 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including stateroom, $5.

This is the most direct and picturesque route from New York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.

For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic steamship Company, (Room No 4,) No 88 Wall st.

L. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

STEAMER OF JULY 28,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,

Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.

First Cabin, $120. Second Cabin, $60.

D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug 11.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $130 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $110 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 60 |

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA Capt Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH** Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $17.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.**—SEMI WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery Ala., $35; Nashville Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $26 50; Augusta, Geo., $17 50; Atlanta $21; Charlotte, N. C., $17; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed.

**FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS,** AS BELOW.—The first class side wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 28 at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 6 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25, Columbus, $23; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $26, Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $19; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

**THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN.** H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail will positively sail on SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS, KRUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

**FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.**—THE steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 2, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

**TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.**—Passage from or to Liverpool can always be engaged by this well-known Line, sailing weekly, at the very lowest rates, and drafts for any amount obtained, payable in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South st., New-York.

**ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—The steamer CONNAUGHT will sail from Boston via St. Johns, Newfoundland, for Galway, on the 7th August. For freight or passage, apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 and 55 South-st.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.**—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

## FIREWORKS.

NOTICE

TO PYROTECHNISTS, DEALERS IN FIREWORKS, and all whom it may concern. The undersigned, having patented his hand Torch, for night processions, hereby gives notice to manufacturers of Fireworks, and others, that he will prosecute all persons making, selling, or using the same, unless made and sold by himself or his agent, in all cases which must have his trademark and date of patent placed thereon.

JERSEY CITY, July 1, 1860. ISAAC EDGE.

EDGE'S Patent Torches, Rockets, Roman Candles, Signal Lights and every description of Fireworks, for land or sea use, may be had at short notice by addressing

GEORGE S. COLBY,
No. 77 Maiden-lane, New York.

## EXCURSIONS.

### THE GREAT EASTERN.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.

The GREAT EASTERN steamship, JOHN VINE HALL, commander, will make an

EXCURSION TRIP TO CAPE MAY AND RETURN,
Leaving New-York
MONDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
Arriving at Cape May early the next day.
Returning, leave Cape May on
TUESDAY EVENING, July 31, at 6 o'clock,
Arriving in New-York on the following morning.

This trip has been arranged with a view of affording excursionists an opportunity of witnessing in operation the vast motive power of the ship (both paddle and screw engines,) of exhibiting by practical experience her admirable sailing and sea qualities, as well as to spend a day in the height of the season at one of the most fashionable watering places in America.

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BANDS
(Both Military and Cotillion)
Will accompany the Excursion.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS may be obtained on board at moderate prices.

Excursionists must be on board not later than 2 P. M. on the 30th.

Tickets for the round trip, $10; at the office of Adams Express Co., No. 59 Broadway, and at the ticket Office on the wharf, foot of Hammond-st. State rooms extra.

Mattresses only will be furnished for gentlemen in the different compartments and decks of the ship, for which there will be no charge.

J. H. YATES, Secretary.

HO! FOR CAPE MAY,
IN COMPANY WITH THE
GREAT EASTERN.
THE STEAMER
DELAWARE,

Of the regular line between New York and Philadelphia,

will leave Pier No. 14, North River,
On MONDAY, July 30,
at 3 o'clock P. M.,
Arriving at Cape May Landing early next morning.
Returning, passengers will take the steamer
BOSTON,
at Cape May, on Tuesday, July 31, at 6 o'clock, accompanying the GREAT EASTERN home.

Excursion tickets, to go and return | $3
Berths free. Meals Extra.

For tickets or further information, apply to

FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent,
Pier No. 14, North River.

### EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $4 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

### STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The steamer will go in the stream on MONDAY MORNING, July 30, preparatory to starting for Cape May. Excursionists will embark in small steamers from foot of Hammond-st., free of charge, every half hour, from 12 o'clock until 2 P. M.

### STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.

Staterooms can now be furnished to gentlemen as well as ladies. Application to be made at the office of the Adams Express Company, No 59 Broadway.

### EXCURSION OF THE GREAT EASTERN

TO CAPE MAY.

Tickets to be had at Adam's Express Office, No. 59 Broadway, and at the Ticket office on the wharf, foot of Hammond-st.

**GREAT EASTERN EXCURSION.—SEA** Steamboat MAYFLOWER will accompany the big ship on MONDAY, July 30, outside of Sandy Hook, giving a fine opportunity of witnessing the mammoth ship under full headway, a sight well worth seeing. A cotillion band on board. The MAYFLOWER was built expressly for sea-going and possesses good accommodations for ladies. The boat will leave 43d-st., East River, at 12.45; 11th-st., at 1; South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, 1.15; Delancey-st., 1¼; Peck-slip, 1.45; Pier No. 4 N. R., 2. Spring-st., 2½; Hammond-st. 3 P. M. Fare for the whole excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments on board.

**"FISHING BANKS AHOY"—THE COM**modious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, assisted by Capt. NATHAN ANDERSON, Jr., having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., at 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on board: also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

**GRAND EXCURSION.—SAILING OF THE GREAT EASTERN**—the favorite steamboat KEYPORT, Capt Arrowsmith, will make an excursion down the Bay on MONDAY, July 30, leaving pier foot of Robinson-st., at 2½ o'clock; go up the North River as far as the *Great Eastern*—accompanying her as far as Sandy Hook, affording a fine view of the fortifications of the harbor, Highlands of Navesink, and the ocean, as well as the sailing qualities of the largest vessel in the world. Tickets for the excursion. $1, to be had of E. Ellsworth, corner Dye and West sts., or on board the boat.

**EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY TO WITNESS THE DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.**—The Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company's steamer TIGER will leave the Century House, near King's Bridge, on MONDAY, July 30, at 1 P. M., stopping at Fordham Landing, Morris Dock, Tomlinson's Woods, High Bridge, Macomb's Dam, Harlem, 10th-st. and Peck slip. Leaving Harlem at 1 30 and Peck-slip at 2.30 P. M., and thence down the bay, affording a fine opportunity of viewing the Great Ship under motion. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

**PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN WOOD GROVE, GLEN COVE, NEW ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND AND WHITESTONE.**—Steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Catharine-st. every SUNDAY at 8:30; Delancy st., 8:45; 11th-st., 9; 24th-st., 9:10; 37th-st., 9:15. Families will find this a very pleasant excursion. A pleasant grove fitted with tables, benches, swings, &c., free to the passengers. Fare 25 cents each way. MAYFLOWER and grove to let, inquire foot of 43d-st., East River.

**GRAND EXCURSION WITH THE GREAT EASTERN TO SANDY HOOK ON MONDAY, JULY 30, 1860.**—The favorite steamer THOMAS HUNT Capt. E. H. HALL, will make an excursion down the Bay with the GREAT EASTERN as far as Sandy Hook; leaving her Pier foot of Barclay-st. at 3 P. M. Thus affording a rare opportunity to see the mammoth ship under full headway. Tickets, $1.

**EXCURSION WITH THE GREAT EASTERN.**—The steamer RED JACKET will accompany the *Great Eastern* as far as Sandy Hook, on MONDAY, July 30, 1860. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 2 P. M., leave foot of Hammond-st. at 2:30 P. M. The RED JACKET will go around Staten Island on her return to New York. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents.

**FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS** every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8.15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck slip at 8.40, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

**THE NEW AND SWIFT STEAMBOAT** THOMAS P. WAY will leave Pier No 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., on MONDAY, July 30, and accompany the *Great Eastern* down the Bay and Narrows, giving passengers a full view of the big ship under full steam, Sandy Hook and the Atlantic Ocean. Music and refreshments on board. Fare 50 cents.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.—ON ACCOUNT OF THE** steamer DELAWARE accompanying the steamer *Great Eastern* to Cape May, July 30, she will leave Pier No 14, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., instead of 5 o'clock, her usual hour.

FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

**FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEWBURGH** and Poughkeepsie daily. by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

## MACHINERY.

### STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES, &c., &c.

STEAM ENGINES from 4 to 100 horse power, both NEW and SECOND HAND, constantly on hand, and for SALE, with or without Boilers. Also, BOILERS, both NEW and SECOND HAND.

STEAM and WATER GAUGES, INDICATORS, LUBRICATORS, LOW-WATER ALARMS, &c., &c., &c. Also, WIRE ROPE, for various purposes.

CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

**INCREDIBLE RESULTS.—PRATT'S UNIVERSAL ROLLING ANTI-FRICTION JOURNAL BOX.**—Extraordinary development in the powers of machinery. Friction in journals entirely obviated, and all necessity for lubrication dispensed with; has been practically and fully tested. Call and be convinced. Scientific mechanics and those interested in railroads, omnibuses, steamboats and rolling-mills, will be especially interested in the operation of the working models.

W. J. DEMOREST, No 473 Broadway.

**BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER** saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN, No. 168 Broadway, New-York.

## DENTISTRY.

**A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.**—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 385 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

**N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS,** Nos. 378 Grand-st., New-York, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $15; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $1; on silver, 50 cents. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

**I. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON** dentist, has removed to No. 60 West 13th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

## MATRIMONIAL.

**A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, POSSESSING** an admirable disposition, appearances and qualifications requisite to constitute the attraction of a happy home, tired of the selfish, hollow-hearted laws by which society is governed, adopts this method of forming the acquaintance of a gentleman not under 35 years of age, with a view to matrimony, who would prefer retirement, and be generous enough to prize for its own sake the unalloyed affection of one true heart, rather than the allurements which wealth and the world can bestow. A Southern gentleman preferred. Address Mrs. ERNESTEIN UPRIGHT, Box No. 139 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

**A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF CONSIDERABLE** means is desirous of forming an alliance with a young lady of beauty and acknowledged talent; one who is capable of strong reciprocation and keenly alive to the sentiments of love. The advertiser having the tour of Europe in contemplation, desires immediate reply. Address, with all particulars, H. L., Brooklyn Post-office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| JAMES M. NIXON | Lessee and Manager. |
| JOHN COOKE | Musical Director. |

LAST DAY AND NIGHT OF ALADDIN.
LAST DAY AND NIGHT OF ALADDIN.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 28, 1860,
ALADDIN; Or, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

Produced in a style of unparalleled splendor, with new scenery, dresses, properties, &c., Marches, Processions, Dances, Tableaux.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. J. J. PRIOR | as | ALADDIN |
| Mr. JOHN DYOTT | as | ABEN AZAC |

Assisted by an excellent cast.

Mlle. THELEUR, Miss HANNAH GALE, Miss ADEONA GALE, Mlle. KATARINA, and Mons. WEITHOFF in a grand Ballet.

Between the acts, an INTERMISSION for PROMENADE and REFRESHMENTS.

PROMENADE MUSIC | COOKE'S BAND.

Doors open at 12; curtain rises at 2 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; children 25 cents.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 28, 1860,
LAST PERFORMANCE OF ALADDIN.
LAST PERFORMANCE OF ALADDIN.
ALADDIN; Or, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

Produced in a style of unparalleled splendor, with new scenery, dresses, properties, &c; marches, processions, dances, tableaux.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. J. J. PRIOR | as | ALADDIN |
| Mr. JOHN DYOTT | as | ABEN AZAC |

Assisted by an excellent cast.

Mlle Theleur, Miss Hannah Gale, Miss Adeona Gale, Mlle. Katarina, and Mons. Weithoff, in a Grand Ballet. Between the acts,

Mme VON BERKEL will again appear in her Popular Concerts, assisted by other artists.

Concert and Promenade Music by Mr. Cooke's Band. Tickets, 50 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1; Private Boxes, $3 to $6. No reserved seats except orchestra chairs and private boxes. Doors open at 6 P. M. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

ON MONDAY EVENING,
NIXON'S ROYAL EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.
See other advertisements.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

JAMES M. NIXON | Lessee and Manager

NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

From ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE LONDON, With ALL THE GREAT ORIGINAL STARS Mlle. ZOYARA, HANLON BROTHERS, ROBINSON, CHARLTON, LUVERNAY, DE BACH, QUAGLIENI, PENTLAND, the Court Jester, with FORTY AUXILIARIES, EACH OF BRILLIANT TALENT,

Will open on MONDAY, July 30, 1860,
FOR A SHORT SEASON,

Prior to its departure on its great Southern and Western Tour.

OPENING NIGHT.

The Superb Historical Pageant of
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL,
With a most attractive Programme.
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
THE CURRICULUM.
THE STEEPLE-CHASE;
Or,
LIFE IN MERRY ENGLAND.

Six thorough bred English horses have been imported to make this splendid delineation of English sporting life completely perfect.

All these will be produced in rapid succession.

All the Original Music by Mr JOHN COOKE, Leader of the Orchestra.

THE CONCERTS

The popular Concerts, led by Mme. VON BERKEL, will be continued in the Music Saloon during the Equestrian Season.

REMEMBER,

TWO GORGEOUS EQUESTRIAN MATINEES WEEKLY, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Family Circle, entrance on Crosby-st. | 25 cents. |
| Parquet and Dress Circle | 50 cents. |
| Orchestra Chairs | $1. |
| Private Boxes | $5 and $6. |

### BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

OPEN AT ALL HOURS—DAY AND EVENING.
COOL! PLEASANT! ENTERTAINING! AMUSING!
THE GREAT EASTERN OUTDONE AND VANQUISHED.
WHO WOULD NOT GIVE

25 CENTS TO SEE THE GIANT BABY, 7 years old, Weighs 257 pounds, Measures 61 inches round.

25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?" or Man Monkey, The most curious and interesting living wonder?

25 CENTS TO SEE THE AQUARIAL GARDEN, With rare living Fish as beautiful ANGEL FISH, SEA-PORCUPINE, RED SNAPPERS, BROOK TROUT, &c., &c.?

25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING SKELETON, MONSTER SNAKES, LIGHTN'G-CALCULAT'R'

25 CENTS TO SEE THE LIVING SEA LION, Requires 16 bbls. sea water and eats 60 lbs. fish daily, weighs 1,000 lbs.?

25 CENTS TO SEE THE ALBINO FAMILY, Born of Black Parents, but having White Hair and Skin, Pink Eyes, &c., &c.?

25 CENTS TO SEE A Life-like Wax-Figure of TOMMY, The Japanese, with his own Suit of Clothes, and an Autograph Letter to Miss Leland?

25 CENTS TO SEE THE BABY ANACONDAS, HAPPY FAMILY, 800 National PORTRAITS?

25 CENTS to see and hear Budworth's (late WOOD'S) MINSTREL'S, under the supervision of S. H. BUDWORTH, the best band of ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, PERSONATORS, DANCERS, &c., in the country, each and every one of which is declared, by thousands, to be worth

25 CENTS to see ALONE, and yet for the same

25 CENTS all those living wonders, THE SPLENDID PERFORMANCES, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, and 850,000 rare and interesting specimens of Natural History from every part of the Globe, are ALL, ALL, ALL, to be seen for

25 CENTS, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

### LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lessee and Manager | Mr. Joseph Jefferson |
| Stage Manager | James Simmonds |
| Musical Director | Thomas Baker |
| Scenic Artist | J. R. Hayes |
| Prompter | T. Olive |

SATURDAY July 28,
Tom Taylor's great comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
With nearly all its original cast.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
As Florence,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
As Asa Trenchard,
And in addition to the
PRESENT TALENTED COMPANY,
MR. SOTHERN
As Lord Dundreary,
MR. COULDOCK
As Abel Murcott,
MR. PETERS
As Binney,
AND
MISS SARA STEVENS
As Mary Meredith.

New and Beautiful Scenery, by Hayes.

During the Comedy MR. THOMAS BAKER Will perform his original AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 precisely.

### WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TOODLES NIGHT.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF
Mrs W. J.
FLORENCE.

TO-NIGHT,
THE TOODLES.

TIMOTHY TOODLES, (performed by him to crowded houses,) | Mr. FLORENCE

After which,
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.

ANNIE SPRUCE, assuming five other characters, with songs and dances | Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

### THE GREAT EASTERN.

CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.

It is hereby notified that the EXHIBITION OF THE GREAT EASTERN will be closed in New-York on SATURDAY, July 28, at 7 o'clock P. M., up to which time the admission will be continued at the rate of FIFTY CENTS. Children under 12, HALF PRICE.

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED BAND will perform every day during the week, between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M.

By order
J. H. YATES, Secretary.
New-York, July 20, 1860.

### PALACE GARDENS.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
Afternoon at 3 o'clock—Evening at 8 o'clock,
by the
LUBIN BROTHERS,—Necromancers, Ventriloquists, Spiritual Rappers, &c.
Together with a
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
By J. F. STRATTON'S PALACE GARDENS ORCHESTRA.
Admission 25 cents.

### NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietors—Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 28, 1860,
The performances will commence with
JEAN REMY.
To be succeeded by
THE AVENGER.
Concluding with HERCULES, KING OF CLUBS.

### THE AGE OF INNOCENCE.

This beautiful nude female figure life size, is now on exhibition at No 658 Broadway, Room No. 6. Admittance 25 cents, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

**WHATLOCK'S** FREE GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS, No. 366 CANAL-ST.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON, REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON, BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON, OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON, ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS, HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU "BBS" and SWEETS, HORSE-NAIL RODS—TUF XLT and H BRANDS, PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

## ASTROLOGY.

**N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELE**brated Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at 261 3d-av., above 21st st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

**ASTONISHING.—MME. MORROW, SEVENTH** daughter, born with a caul and gift of foresight, tells how soon and often you will marry, and many events, even your very thoughts. Fee 25 cents until others stop copying my advertisement. No. 184 Ludlow-st., below Houston. Gentlemen not admitted.

## INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 53 WALL-ST., N. Y.

| | |
|---|---|
| CASH CAPITAL | $150,000 |
| ASSETS | $200,000 |

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

# THE CAMPAIGN IN CONNECTICUT.

## The Great Demonstration of the Wide-Awakes at Hartford.

## SPEECHES, MUSIC AND PROCESSIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Friday, July 27, 1860.

No one, who has received from the Creator even a slimmest of perceptive faculties, can have failed to observe the remarkable absence of enthusiasm and spirit which has so far characterised the progress of this political campaign. There are various reasons for it. The Republicans have not cared to expend any money, strength or influence, because they have felt perfect confidence in the result of the election; thinking that the Democracy are totally broken up and routed, they have anticipated an easy victory.

The Democrats have abstained from jubilation for the best of reasons—they have nothing to jubilate over. DOUGLAS has half and BRECKINRIDGE has half, but a true Democrat wants to go the whole hog or none. "Entirety" is a great and favorite word with the Democracy; and, until a fusion is made, or some dirty combination is exposed, which will frighten the Republicans, and cast a ray of hope into the ranks of the no more "unterrified," there will be but few tar-barrels burned, few five-mile processions, and less enthusiastic shoutings from the hosts of the faithful.

In the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island the dissensions between the straight-out Republicans and the conservative Republicans have led certain timid Linconites, and certain over-eager Douglasites, to imagine that a Democratic victory might be won, even with the present divided vote of the Democratic Party, and an undoubted success if by any possibility the Douglas and Breckinridge wings might be brought together. Hence, no effort is being left untried by which this consummation may be effected. Consultations are frequently held and every inducement offered to accomplish the desired end.

This movement is well understood by the Republicans of Connecticut, and they have at last awoke to a perfect realization of the fact that, if they desire to see their banner in the van of a victorious host in November next, they must work early and late, and not leave a stone unturned or a point unassailed, the removal of the one or the carrying of the other of which can have the least bearing upon the all important end.

Probably in no State, certainly in no Eastern State, are the details of the campaign so well arranged as here. In every school district, in every village, town and city, associations are organized, meetings are held, documents are distributed, and voters canvassed. A list is in preparation which will show the political proclivities of every voter in the State, which indicates his past and present positions, and give data which will enable the "workies" of the party to comprehend exactly their *status*. This energetic working-power has produced its legitimate effect. Already the camp-fires of the Republican host are brightly burning throughout the commonwealth, and the enthusiastic shouts for freedom and for victory are heard in every street. This feeling is not confined to politicians; old and young seem animated by a common desire of ridding the country of the "old man of the sea" who has so long strode its neck and so outrageously abused its confidence. The young men are especially active, and have formed themselves into Republican Associations, Lincoln Battalions, Rail Columns, and Freedom Clubs. Many of them retain the names under which they fought so gallantly in 1856. The familiar banners of the Rocky Mountain Clubs, the Fremont and Dayton Associations, and the old-time transparencies bearing the inscription of Free speech, Free-men, Fremont and Freedom are seen in front of many a symposium of the gallant young Republican voters. The good old songs, too, are once more wafted through the air, and the choruses which so certainly promised the desired victory in the last fight between "Freedom national and Slavery sectional," come cheeringly to our ears and are welcomed heartily, even though they deceived us before.

There is no doubt about it. The campaign has opened in Connecticut. From this time on, until the polls shall be closed at sundown on the 7th of November next, the fight will wage fiercer and the contest grow more desperate, terminating, doubtless, in the triumphant success of the Republican ticket.

Every one must remember

THE WIDE-AWAKES OF CONNECTICUT,

who sprang so suddenly into existence at the last elections, taking everybody and everything by surprise, kindling enthusiasm, raising drooping spirits and giving the final impulse to the movement which placed a staunch Republican at the head of the State Government and sent two members of the same party to the United States Senate. Since that time the organization has steadily increased and has extended its ramifications into all the neighboring States. In brief, the Wide-Awakes are a body of young men, of Republican principles, ready at a moment's warning for duty. Each man has a uniform, consisting of cap and cape, and owns a torch which is constantly filled, trimmed, and ready for burning. The ease and readiness with which an *impromptu* torch light procession is gotten up can be imagined. The word being given, each man dons his cap and cape, seizes his torch, and at the appointed rendezvous meets his fellows all equipped like himself; the line is formed, torches are lighted and the torch-light procession moves on in twenty minutes or less after the first notification. Heretofore the New-Haven Wide-Awakes have been the best drilled and most active in their operations, but from present appearances we think they can no longer claim precedence of their Hartford brethren. A very honorable rivalry exists among the several organizations, as to neatness of equipment, proficiency in drill, and above all, as to good service rendered their common cause. It is very generally conceded that the effort of the Wide-Awakes during the Spring election, when "His Excellency, His Honor, the Mayor," was here accompanied by our modern Janus, CALEB CUSHING, and other notabilities, contributed in a very great degree to the success of the Republican cause.

The Wide-Awakes of the City of Hartford, number 563 men,—all voters, all young, intelligent, hard-working Republicans. The company is well organized, drilled and disciplined. Its commander is Capt. JAMES S. CHALKER. These Wide-Awakes have been stirring up the country all about for the past month, and having succeeded in awakening the good old spirit of 1856, they determined to have a gathering here which should astonish the natives and infuse new life and vigor into the breasts of all Republicans. So they issued a call to all the Wide-Awake associations of Connecticut, New-York, Massachusetts, and New-Jersey, inviting them to meet at Hartford on the 26th of July, and join in a fraternal interchange of opinion, and a good time politically and socially.

The Wide Awakes of Newark and of Connecticut generally accepted the invitation for the 26th, while the others deferred their coming until the 27th, so that in addition to the grand affair of last evening, as recounted below, there will be a more imposing spectacle to-night.

At 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, we proceeded to the Park, where the Wide-Awakes were to drill. As we drove along, we passed hundreds and thousands of men, women and children, all hurrying as fast as their legs would carry them to the parade-ground. The cheerful strains from the band welcomed us, and amidst "three times three and a tiger," we rode on to the ground, our carriage being stopped midway in front of the resting company. Each man wore a glazed army cap, on the front of which was a gilded eagle; a glazed silk cape, on which was painted "Hartford Wide-Awakes," and a pair of dark colored pants. In his hand he carried a torch, the lamp of which contained kerosene oil, and which was ready for ignition at the word of command. The officers were dressed in the same way, carrying lanterns of different colored glass, instead of torches. By the colors the different ranks are denoted: for instance, the Captain carries a red lantern; his lieutenants, according to their rank, blue, green and so on. Here they were drilled in the Wide-Awake manual and exhibited a degree of proficiency that is rarely attained in military companies of the same magnitude. Having gone through these various exercises to our entire satisfaction, and greatly to our entertainment, they gave us the newly-adopted Wide-Awake cheer, which is modeled after the Chicago Zouave yell. At the word, they say one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine—hurrah! One, two, three—hip, hip, hip; one, two, three—hip, hip, hip; one, two, three—hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! They then adjourned to their head-quarters, where they remained until 9 o'clock, when they marched to Chapin's Dock, at which point their visitors were to land.

At 9½ o'clock we (myself and three other reporters) drove to the dock, and

A MOST REMARKABLE SCENE

met our astonished and delighted eyes. Drawn up in double line, were five hundred Wide-Awakes bearing lighted torches, whose lurid flames shed a beautiful and powerful light upon the faces and forms of at least five thousand spectators. It had been showery during the afternoon, and even now the thunder rumbled a deep base to the music from the band, while the frequent flashes of lightning lit up the dark watery background, giving such a picture as no mortal could imagine, much less execute. While we were listening to the music, and waiting for the coming excursionists, the President of the Wide-Awakes, Mr. G. S. GILMAN, called out Capt. D. E. GAVITT, commander of the Twentieth Ward Wide-Awake Battalion, and presented him, in behalf of the Hartford Wide-Awakes, with a lantern, beautifully colored, and bearing suitable inscriptions.

Scarcely had the cheers which greeted the speeches on the occasion died away, when the report of a cannon was heard, and the fact announced that the *Josephine* was on hand with the long expected guests, and that they would soon be with us. Instantly and quickly the command was given by the Captain, and repeated down the line of Lieutenants: "Dress," "Every torch ready," and "Fire salute." As the boat drew near, the small brass cannon on the deck was frequently discharged, and the salute given by the cannon on the hill, back of the line of Wide-Awakes. From numerous points rockets were sent up, Roman candles and other fire-works set off, and a general jubilee ensued. The crowd on the dock became wonderfully excited, and cheer after cheer was given.

As the reflection of the light from the torches was so great on the water that it interfered with the fastening of the boat, it was deemed advisable for the procession to move off from the dock. This was done, the Company marching in double line, with the Reporters' carriage between, guarded by an escort of honor. The line formed on State-street, and waited for the appearance of their guests. The street was lined with spectators, and the doorways and windows were filled with bright-eyed ladies who enthusiastically waved their handkerchiefs, eloquently signalizing their lovers, brothers, or what-not, who were standing ankle-deep in the miry clay, all for the love of country. The band gave forth inspiring music, so that even we began to feel that it must be a pleasant thing to stand in the mud wearing a heavy cape and carrying a vile-smelling torch on a hot, sultry night. At one time we were tempted to get out and "try it on," but a sense of decorum, not to say comfort, interposed, and we semi-reluctantly continued in our distinguished position.

"Here they come, Bill," yelled a little black boy, who was sitting on an elevated (lamp) post of observation—"here they come," shouted the host of Bills who heard him; "Here they come, Sir," reported the sentry to the Captain of the Wide-Awakes, and again the little cannons burst forth with their thunder-toned congratulations. Standing in the carriage, we looked far down the street; we could not see the end of the line, but presently the strains from an unfamiliar band caught our ear, and the enthusiastic cheering from the Hartford boys told us that their friends from Newark had entered the line. On they came, dressed like the Wide-Awakes of Hartford, with lighted torches fitfully gleaming, with banners waving and flags flying. On they came, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah shouted the crowd—three times three responded the Wide-Awakes—while the bands played, the guns fired, the bonfires burned more brightly, and the whole street seemed beside itself for very excitement.

Having passed to the head of the line, the deputation from Newark halted, the first battalion followed by three carriages in which were the invited and distinguished guests, marched to the head, then followed the visiting delegations, and the second battalion brought up the rear. The long procession keeping time to the lively music of the band, moved on. The sight was a magnificent one. For half a mile up and down the broad street could be seen the outstretched line of torch-bearers, their lights burning brilliantly and making the city as light as day. The brilliancy of the scene was none the less, but on the contrary greatly heightened by the darkness of the night and the black density of storm-clouds which hung heavily around the heavens. The line of march lay through the principal streets of the city, and was at least two miles in extent. Wherever the procession went we found the streets lined with spectators and the windows filled with ladies. Guns were constantly fired, fireworks displayed, and cheering given with a will. The guests, who were naturally fatigued after their tedious trip from Newark, expressed themselves delighted at their reception, and as their enthusiasm waxed greater their weariness disappeared, and with a quick, firm step, they marched manfully along the route. As we passed the *Courant* office, which was brilliantly illuminated and handsomely decorated, a salute was fired and nine hearty cheers from eight hundred pairs of stentorian lungs were given. Flags and banners were hung all along the line, and on many of them were appropriate and patriotic inscriptions. As we passed the Young Ladies' Seminary we noticed an ingenious and tasty work of the young damsels—an illuminated transparency, with the inscription in parti-colored letters:

WELCOME WIDE AWAKES
OF
NEWARK.

Three cheers were given for the ladies, which was appropriately acknowledged by the customary bowing of ye caput and the waving of ye rag. From the window of a house in Church-street, which was fairly crammed with ladies, was thrown a most exquisite bouquet. It came with great force and precision against the happy visage, not to say nose, of your representative, who immediately and frantically, with an humble bow, placed the same against and as near to his heart as time and circumstance would allow, and there it yet remains.

These little incidents will indicate the feelings of the citizens of Hartford, who certainly have entered into this affair *con amore*, and who have exhibited the greatest possible interest in this branch of the Republican movement.

After marching and countermarching for about an hour, the procession moved on to the City Hall, where

A BOUNTIFUL COLLATION

had been prepared for the participants in the demonstration. From "the Press table" we had a fine view of the Hall and its adornments, of which we will write briefly. The Hall is capable of seating about six hundred people at table. Rows of tables were placed up, down and across the room, all of which were covered with provisions the most substantial, and delicacies the most tempting. The walls were hung with flags and banners bearing inscriptions and devices such as "Lincoln and Hamlin," "Free Speech, Free Men and Free Territory," "Newark and Hartford wide awake for the Union," "Welcome Wide-Awakes of Newark," "Pennington presides and disunion subsides," Lincoln will (large red *beet*) Douglas," "Lincoln will (large yellow *turnip*) Buchanan," and "Freedom national—Slavery sectional." In the gallery, at the rear, were many ladies, whose kind thoughtfulness had spread the groaning tables with food, whose loving nature had graciously given us bouquets or beautiful flowers, and to whose taste we were indebted for the appropriate decorations and festoonings of the walls and tables.

When the vast company had all gathered within the time honored walls and quiet had been attained, the Captain with a voice shrill as the fifest fife, I ever heard, cried out at the top thereof, "Wide-Awakes of Hartford, our guests are with us. Let us welcome the Wide-awakes of Newark, with twenty-one rip-roaring echoes." Up jumped the fun loving multitude, and oh how they did shout. I should think all the children in the country for miles around, would be wide awake for months to come.

Of course, the Newark boys had to cheer the Hartford boys, and the Hartford boys were obliged to recheer the Newark boys and *vice versa*, like an old time cotillion, first couple for'ard and back, second couple do the same, first couple repeat and go it *ad libitum* through the rest of the evening till the fiddle breaks down or the fiddler gets dry. They tired after a while, and the President, Judge GILMAN, in a few brief but singularly interesting remarks, welcomed the strangers and invited them without further ceremony to "fall in," and gratify their hosts by a sudden and appreciative dispatch of the edibles and drinkables before them. No second hint was necessary. Having come all the way from Newark on lemonade, two crackers and a red herring, the Wide-Awakes were fully prepared to enjoy the hearty meal, and to follow the instructions of the President to the letter. The Reporters of the local Press seemed hungry, and evidently enjoyed the goodies, the putting away of which was to them a complete Anglicising of the *hari-kari* or happy-dispatch of our champagne-loving friends the Japs. The outside Reporters did not eat or drink; they couldn't eat and they never drink. The scene was too exciting, the enthusiasm too exhilerating to permit of any such vulgar operation, we sat and meditated on the probable results which this harmonious, well-disciplined and thoroughly Republican host would probably accomplish, and we made up our minds that as tall oaks from little acorns grow, so, many votes these Wide-Awakes will show,—and their doings will undoubtedly go a great way towards placing ABRAM LINCOLN in the Presidential chair.

On the stage were seated several

DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN.

Hon. JAMES DIXON, of the United States Senate; Hon. JACOB L. MILLER, of New-Jersey, formerly of the United States Senate; Hon. JULIUS CATLIN, the Lieutenant-Governor of this State, and Hon. DWIGHT LOOMIS, M. C. from Connecticut, besides others whose names are less familiar. They were all very hungry, very jolly and apparently very happy.

After entire justice had been done to the good things upon the table, speeches were made by Judge GILMAN, Mr. CONGER, of the Newark *Mercury*, and several others. They were all brimful of patriotic Republicanism and exhilerating enthusiasm. At 12½ o'clock this morning the dinner was ended, and the Newark Wide-Awakes were escorted to the quarters provided for them by their kind and attentive hosts. The officers of the Newark Club, and the member of the Press were serenaded by the Hartford band, and replied (of course) in the "happiest manner." After that we all went to bed, but as it had been nothing but Wide-Awake all day and evening, so it was all night—'nary wink, let alone "forty winks," came to our heavy and weary eyelids till 5 o'clock this morning.

To-night the grand demonstration will take place—over three thousand Wide-Awakes will be here, and a grand and glorious time is anticipated. Thus, you see, the campaign has opened, the Wide-Awakes are on hand, and everything betokens the ranking of Connecticut high up among the heavy majorities for LINCOLN and HAMLIN, the future President and Vice-President of this great Confederation. HOWARD.

## THE PROCEEDINGS LAST NIGHT.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

HARTFORD, Friday, July 27.

A procession of three thousand Republicans, headed by one thousand Wide-Awakes, paraded the City this evening, and marched to the Depot, where they welcomed delegations from New-Haven, Springfield, and other towns who swelled the procession to the number of at least five thousand.

Having paraded the streets they went to the Camp, where four thousand five hundred of them were entertained till half-past ten by speeches from Senator DIXON, Gov. CATLIN, and others from abroad.

The Hartford Wide-Awakes presented to their Newark Brethren a piece of the Charter Oak and an original rail. The Newark Wide-Awakes gave a magnificent blue silk banner to the Hartford boys. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed and great good feeling existed.

After the meeting a torch-light procession two miles in length marched all about the city, with music, banners and flags. After this a bountiful collation was partaken of in the City Hall, and after a three hours' session, spent in discussing eatables, drinkables and politics, the procession re-formed and the visitors were escorted to their head-quarters at the United States Hotel, after which they were serenaded by the Wide-Awakes of Hartford.

It was a grand affair and entirely successful.

HOWARD.

## Local Politics.

THE BRECKINRIDGE CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The first regular meeting of this Club was held last evening, at the National Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, the President, GIDEON J. TUCKER, Esq., in the Chair, and about forty members present.

The Committee appointed to procure a hall for the permanent meetings of the Club, reported that the hall in which they were then assembled could be had for $10 a night. The Club voted to accept the terms, and to hold their meetings on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

After some further routine business, Mr. VAN DOON offered a resolution indorsing the legitimacy of the State Committee of which JOHN A. GREENE is chairman, and pledging the club to support the electoral ticket which should emanate from the State Convention called by the said committee for the 7th of August. Mr. VAN DOON made a long speech in support of his resolution, in the course of which he said that no one expected to carry this State for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, but he was for preserving their principles intact, and of doing honor to those who were their earliest advocates. JNO. A. GREENE was one of the first champions of their candidate in the State, and the committee presided over by him was the first organization in the Union to respond to this nomination. It was the only legitimate State Committee and all others pretending to be such should be ignored.

Mr. MOTT, a son of Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, also spoke in favor of the resolution. The only fault he found with it was that it gave too much prominence to the abortive attempt of Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL to get up another State Committee. There was in fact no other State Committee in existence but the one of which Mr. GREENE was chairman. Mr. BROWER, who presided over the Breckinridge and Lane Ratification and to whom Mr. SCHELL's resolution gave the power of appointing another State Committee, had refused to act under it, and the only call for a State Convention other than that called by the State Committee, was to be found in a recommendation of AUGUSTUS SCHELL, which was designed to afford a very small loop-hole for that gentleman to crawl out of a very large mistake he had made. Mr. SCHELL had had many ups and downs in his political life, and many rises and falls; sometimes he had crawled out right side up, and sometimes wrong—generally wrong—and never more so than in this attempt of his to supersede the regular State Committee headed by JOHN A. GREENE. That Committee was in existence before Mr. SCHELL was a member of the party at all; it was the only Committee existing in the State, and the only one that had any right to call a State Convention.

After some further discussion the resolution was put to a vote, and carried, with only one dissenting voice.

The Club then adjourned to the first Wednesday in August.

THE RAIL-SPLITTING BATTALION—NEW ORGANIZATION.

The rail-splitting battalion, which has been heretofore a military organization, held a meeting at Stuyvesant Institute last evening and voted to organize themselves into a civil body, with SEYMOUR BAUCE for President and FRANCIS JOHN TUCKER Secretary. Invitations are to be extended to the other Republican organizations of the City to attend their next meeting.

## State Politics.

THE LATE CUSTOM-HOUSE CHANGES—THE ALBANY WIDE-AWAKES.

ALBANY, Friday, July 27.

Much feeling has been expressed here to-day on the removal of Messrs. McQUADE, SIGSBY and GAFFNEY from the Custom-house, and the appointment of Messrs. FARRELL, GRIFFIN and BLANCHARD.

The three newly-appointed officers were all prominent in the movement which defeated ERASTUS CORNING for Congress, and elected JOHN H. REYNOLDS, by a union with the Republicans. One of the appointees is the editor of the *Evening Standard*, a Breckinridge paper, and working editor of the morning *Knickerbocker*, Republican.

The Albany Wide-Awakes turned out in great numbers last night to attend the dedication of the Wigwam at Troy. Some five hundred went up uniformed. On their return at 1 o'clock in the morning they made a handsome parade through the streets of this city.

DOUGLAS RATIFICATION AT SENECA FALLS.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Friday, July 27.

The Democracy of Seneca County held an immense Douglas Ratification meeting at this place last night. Over 3,000 persons were present. Gov. CHURCH, Hon. D. A. OGDEN, A. N. LUDDINGTON Esq., GEO. COPWAY and others addressed the people. Bands played, bonfires blazed, cannon roared, and a splendid display of fireworks took place.

## The Lieutenant-Governorship of Illinois.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 27.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, who was nominated by the last Republican State Convention for Lieutenant-Governor, and who published his intention to withdraw, has, it is understood, in accordance with the resolutions passed at two Congressional Conventions, concluded to withdraw his resignation and consented to run as the candidate for that office.

## Invitation to Mr. Douglas to Visit Lowell.

BOSTON, Friday, July 27.

At a meeting held at Lowell, last night, a committee was appointed to invite Mr. DOUGLAS to visit that city on Wednesday next.

## New-Jersey.

A STEAM BARGE ON FIRE—CONSTERNATION OF THE PASSENGERS.—About 6½ o'clock last night, great excitement was caused in Hoboken by the announcement that a barge containing passengers was on fire in the river, and was heading for the shore. It was at first supposed to be an excursion boat—in which event the loss of life would undoubtedly have been very great. It proved to be the steam barge *T. C. Durant*, Capt. SHOEMAKER, of Coeymans, Albany County, N. Y. She left her dock, foot of North Moore-street about 6 o'clock, with some fifteen passengers, including six women and some children. Shortly after getting out into the river, a fire was discovered in the after part, under the main deck, near the boiler. The excitement amongst the passengers became very great, and the female portion ran about the deck screaming and acting in a most frantic manner. In a few moments the flames had made considerable headway, and in less than ten minutes the stern of the boat was enveloped in flames. The Captain at once ordered her to be run ashore at Hoboken; and as they were on their way, the steamboat *Shultz* ran across her bow and attempted to take a line, but were unsuccessful. In the meantime, some of the less excited persons were engaged in preventing others from leaping overboard. The pilot succeeded in running the barge alongside of a dock near the Yacht Club house. Some of the firemen were already present, and in a few moments all the passengers, who were clustered together at the bow, were safely landed, without accident. The firemen then directed their attention to battling the flames, which now raged fiercely, and by 7½ o'clock had almost entirely extinguished them. The excitement in Hoboken for a while was very great, and men, women and children came running from all directions, until several thousand were assembled. There was but little freight on board, nearly all of which was removed. The boat was owned by Messrs. SHOEMAKER and JOHNSON, of Albany County, and is valued at about $12,000. The loss will probably be about $5,000, which is covered by insurance. The women, who came ashore without their bonnets or shawls, were kindly cared for by the citizens.

SINKING OF BERGEN-HILL.—In consequence of the severe storm on Thursday afternoon a portion of the Bergen-hill, over which is laid the track of the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad, settled about ten feet. A large amount of money has been expended in filling-in this locality, but owing to an under strata of quicksand the difficulty has never as yet been permanently overcome. By an addition of horse-power at that spot, until the road is raised, the cars will be enabled to make their regular trips.

FIRE.—Late on Thursday evening the goods in one of the windows of S. R. TYRELL's dry goods store, corner of Newark-avenue and Grove-street, was set on fire by the falling of a camphene lamp. The articles, consisting of shawls, dress patterns, &c., were damaged to the amount of fifty or sixty dollars. The fire department were promptly upon the spot, but fortunately their services were not required.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the storm on Thursday afternoon, the masts of two sloops, one lying at the wharf of the Morris Canal, Jersey City, and the other anchored not far off in the stream, were completely shattered by lightning. No other material damage was done.

HOT WEATHER AND A SIMOOM.—Kansas and Western Missouri have experienced weather which puts our dog-day heats to shame. The wind blew for four hours, on the 13th inst., at Grasshopper Falls, as if it came from the mouth of an oven. The thermometer rose to 110° in the shade! Animals were variously affected. Chickens and pigs died. Cattle suffered more, perhaps, from fright than heat. The *Border Star* (Mo.,) says that the wind there was like the breath of a furnace. The Independence *Herald*, of the same State, says it was so intense as almost to scorch the face. People had to close their doors and windows to keep it out, though the thermometer was t 105°.

## CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

This Board met yesterday afternoon in their Chamber for the first time, which has been vacated by them for the past two months.

The Harlem and Spuyten Duyvel Creek Navigation Company extended an invitation to the members of the Board to take a trip on one of their boats for the inspection of the obstruction of the Harlem River. Accepted.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, showing the weekly returns of the Chamberlain, for the week ending July 26, to be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance in Treasury, July 19 | $330,755 84 |
| Rec's from all sources during the week | 529,431 54 |
| Total | $860,187 38 |
| Payments | $189,883 81 |
| Balance, July 26 | $670,303 57 |

Councilman VAN TINE offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to repair their tracks on the line of the road.

A resolution by Councilman VAN TINE that when the Board adjourns, it adjourn until next Wednesday, was adopted.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen to award the contract for regulating and draining Eighth-avenue from One Hundred and Fourteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty fifth-street to Cornelius Smith for the sum of $12,681 55.

The Board concurred to confirm the contract for the construction of a wrought iron pipe across High Bridge to Samuel Sneden & Co. for the sum of $19,260 20.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company to complete their track in Fifty-fourth-street, so as to connect with the Eighth avenue line, and thence to the Central Park, was adopted on a division of 18 to 4. Councilmen LENT, PINCKNEY and TOWNSEND spoke against the resolution, setting forth that both roads belong to one man, and last year this Board granted the privilege to the Eighth-avenue Company to lay a temporary rail, and now they ask to make it permanent. It was an outrage on the public, and they would do all in their power to prevent it. Notwithstanding this opposition, the measure was carried by the above vote.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen, on a recommendation from the Comptroller, creating a "Croton Water Stock" of a million of dollars, for the purpose of finishing and extending the City Water Works. It was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, to create a floating debt fund of $3,000,000, took the same course.

A number of other papers from the other Board were referred to their appropriate Committees or laid over, after which the Board adjourned.

The attendance of the members last evening was very good, the whole Board being present, with the exception of Councilman PIERRE C. KANE, from the Sixteenth District, who, according to the records, has not been present at a meeting since the 8th of June.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

TRANSFER OF TWENTY SERGEANTS.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday and made a wholesale transfer of Sergeants. This was done on motion of Mr. BOWEN, but the reason for this very singular proceeding has not been publicly divulged. Following are the names of the officers:

Dege, of First, to Eighth Precinct; Wintringham, of Second, to Eighth Precinct; Devoursney, of Fourteenth, to Eighth Precinct; Swazey, of Third, to Second Precinct; Mackey, of Third, to Fourteenth Precinct: Glenney, of Eighth, to Fourteenth Precinct; McConnell, of Ninth, to Fourteenth Precinct; Buckman, of Seventh, to Thirteenth Precinct; Petty, of Sixth, to First Precinct; Weymans, of Fourteenth, to First Precinct; Lent, of Eighth, to Third Precinct; Matthews, of Fourteenth, to Third Precinct; Bogart, of Eighth, to Eighteenth Precinct; McHelvey, of Seventeenth, to Broadway Squad; Lush, of Eighteenth, to Ninth Precinct; Guller, of Broadway Squad, to Seventeenth Precinct; Minor, of Tenth, to Sixth Precinct; Thorn, of Thirteenth, to Seventh Precinct; Wilson, of Sixteenth, to Twenty-fourth Precinct; Belton, of Twenty-fourth, to Sixteenth Precinct.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—To-day, we would remind those unfavored persons who have not yet been on board this ship, affords the last opportunity for a visit to her, unless the managers can be induced, on her return from the trip to Cape May, again to place her on exhibition, which, at present, is an extremely doubtful matter. Yesterday, the crowd was immense, so much so, indeed, that but little more than the crowd could be seen. Getting down to the saloons, engine and steerage rooms, was, perhaps, a little better than getting up again, but the crush in either case was fearful. The entire deck was one mass of human beings, and locomotion was almost impossible. As it was, on Broadway, at the advent of KOSSUTH, or at the Atlantic cable celebration, so it was yesterday on board the big ship. You were jammed, you were crammed, you were squeezed, you were—not quite, but very nearly—crushed. Seeing the ship, under such circumstances, is of course out of the question, but you can still get on board, and by patience, perseverance, and disregard of time, contrive to make your way from stem to stern. If time is of no consequence to you at all, you may wait an hour or so for an opportunity to ascend the wheel-houses, but unless you are very patient indeed, and very forbearing withal, you will eschew the machinery, especially the screw engine room. Among the visitors yesterday, were the Washington Templars, who were, however, so absorbed in the crowd, that very few persons were aware of their presence. The *Great Eastern* will positively start on the trip to Cape May on Monday, at 2 P. M. Rather more than 700 tickets had been sold up to last night. What will be done with her, on her return, is not yet fully determined on. Gen. MAHONE, President of the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad, has come to the City to offer inducements for her to visit Hampton Roads, and the Norfolk Board of Trade have held a meeting and authorized its President to open a correspondence with the managers of the ship, to ascertain from them whether they would be willing to coöperate with the friends of "direct Southern trade," by running their ship from the Chesapeake Bay to some port or ports of England, should it be found, after diligent inquiry, that ample tonnage can be concentrated on that point for her profitable employment. So, at least, say the Norfolk papers.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE ORDER.—The Postmaster-General, under the provision of law which requires the payment of a carrier's fee "not exceeding two cents" on letters collected through the street-boxes or otherwise, and taken to the Post-office to be transmitted in the mail, has directed that hereafter one cent each be charged for carrying letters to the office, or pre-paid with stamps. This order has arisen from the impossibility of supporting the carrier-system, including such service, from the fund arising from the delivery of letters, now that the fee for the delivery of letters received by the mails has been reduced from two cents to one cent. Thus, the fee for carrying letters to the Post-office for the mails is the same as the fee for delivering letters received by the mails. City letters not for the mails, but to be delivered in the City, are not affected by the new order. They are subject to a postage of one cent only, whether they go into the hands of a carrier or not.

CREDITABLE TO THE POLICE.—Although the crowds which daily throng the decks and cabins of the *Great Eastern* far exceed in numbers those which visited her in the palmiest days of her exhibition at Holyhead, not a single instance of pocket-picking has so far occurred on board. The fact has excited the surprise of the officers, who state that robberies were very common when the vessel was a show in England, and they cannot account for the difference. It, however, is attributable to one of two causes, either that the visitors here are of a more respectable character, or that the police are more efficient. The last supposition is probably the correct one, as detective policemen are detailed every day to remain on board and keep the thieves in check. This they have effectually accomplished.

SUMMER RECEPTION OF WARD SCHOOL NO. 49.—The closing exercises of the male and female departments of the above flourishing Grammar School took place on Thursday. The exercises consisted of singing, recitations, compositions, calisthenics, drills, &c., and did great credit to the pupils, as well as Mr. WOOD and Miss GUTCH, the Principals, and their teachers. The exhibition of mental arithmetic by the boys of Mr. PERKINS' class was something extraordinary. The friends of this school may well be pleased at its success.

THE PERJURY CASE.—The examination of WM. D. HAIGHT, in the matter of bail for DA COSTA, out of which has grown a charge of perjury against HAIGHT, was concluded yesterday afternoon. Mr. STOUTENBERG moved for the discharge of his client on the ground of insufficient evidence. Mr. J. B. HENRY summed up for the Government, and Commissioner MORELL reserved his decision until Tuesday next.

A MAN DROWNED.—On Thursday evening a laborer, named JOHN COCHRAN, was drowned at Pier No. 36, East river, where he accidentally fell into the water. The body was not recovered.

CLOSE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Public Schools of the City closed yesterday for the Summer vacation, which continues until the 1st of September.

## Police Reports.

A CONSCIENCE-SMITTEN THIEF.

August Hampt, a German, was arrested yesterday, and committed to prison on a charge of embezzlement, preferred by Herman F. Polhman, keeper of a shirt-store at No. 396 Pearl-street, by whom he was formerly employed. In connection with his store, Polhman carried on a laundry business at No. 61 Rose-street, and installed the accused as foreman of the washerwomen. In this capacity his services were satisfactory to his employer, who believed him to be honest, and therefore regretted when, at the end of a few months, he tendered his resignation. During the present week, however, Hampt informed Polhman, through the medium of a friend, that he had filched various sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to $150, from him while he was in charge of the laundry, and his conscience was so troubled that he desired to make restitution. Polhman was surprised at the message, but saw in it a clue to the perpetrator of another swindle upon himself, whereby he had lost twenty dozen shirts, valued at $175. He accordingly caused the arrest of the conscience-smitten Hampt on a charge of having stolen the garments, but the accused asserts that although guilty of embezzlement, the other accusation is unfounded.

THE BAR-ROOM FRACAS AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Samuel Hyman, who was apprehended on Thursday night for having stabbed one George Purfell, during the progress of an affray between them in the bar-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel, was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH yesterday morning, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, to answer the charge. Purfell's wounds were not of so severe a character as to prevent his attendance, but he refused to lodge a complaint against his assailant, and consequently the Magistrate could not hold him to account for having used the knife. Neither of the men were, however, released from custody, as Mr. Treadwell, one of the proprietors of the Hotel, preferred a charge against both for disorderly conduct, and they were each required to find sureties of $1 000 to answer it. Failing to obtain bondsmen, they were locked up. It is said that the dispute arose respecting a gambling transaction, and that both the parties are "fast" men.

THEFT OF A WATCH.

On Wednesday evening Mr. John Lapsley lost his watch, valued at $60, as he was entering an omnibus in Thirty-first-street. He suspected an individual who approached him more closely than was necessary, of having stolen the property, and subsequently described his appearance to Detective Keefe, who at once became satisfied that the thief was Daniel Noble, a well-known pickpocket. Keefe yesterday took Noble into custody, and found in his possession a wallet containing a $10 bill on the Whitehall Bank and a £2 note on the suspended Colonial Bank of Montreal. These bank notes are supposed to have been stolen, and the owner is requested to call at Head-quarters and claim them. The prisoner is temporarily committed.

A BRAZEN TRANSACTION.

The brass-faucet manufactory of David Morrison, No. 204 Bleecker-street, was broken into at an early hour yesterday morning by two men, named Cornelius Ryan and Robert Cowley. The police entered the premises and found the burglars, who had sought to escape by concealing themselves upon the roof of the building. Both admitted their guilt. They had each packed up a heavy load of the faucets (valued in the aggregate at $1,000) for removal, besides a number of carpenter's tools, which had been taken from the shop of Philip Smith, in the second story of the same building. Justice QUACKENBUSH sent them to prison.

ARREST OF A HOUSEBREAKER.

Mr. Henry Ginch, residing at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue, was awakened yesterday morning by the noise of a burglar, who had effected an entrance to his dwelling and was engaged in selecting his goods. He determined to arrest the thief, and chased him into the street, where he was secured. The man gave the name of Patrick Langdon, and said that he lived in Harlem; but, having come down to the City, he became intoxicated, and pleaded his condition in extenuation of his offence. The excuse was not considered sufficient, and Justice QUACKENBUSH held him to answer.

A VIXENISH ENCOUNTER.

A fight occurred about 8 o'clock last evening in Centre, near Howard-street, between Catherine Clancy and Bridget Morse, both young women of not irreproachable character. After a somewhat animated interchange of blows and hair-pulling, Catherine, it is said, twice stabbed her antagonist's head with a pocket-knife. The wounds are of a painful character, though it is not at all likely that they will result in Bridget's shuffling "off the mortal coil." Both viragos were accommodated with apartments for the night at Police Headquarters, and to-day will be taken before a magistrate. Jealousy led to the encounter.

RE-ARREST OF A FUGITIVE BURGLAR.

In September last, a quantity of stone cutters' tools were stolen by a young man named Patrick McGibney, from the office of Mr. Anthony McReynolds, a stone yard in Twenty-fifth-street, which had been broken into. He was arrested for the offence, and confessed where he had secreted the property, but in some manner managed to escape from the officer who had him in custody, and was not found again until yesterday, when he was re-arrested. Justice QUACKENBUSH, held him to answer.

TRUSTING A STRANGER.

Peter Smith, a youth, was engaged on Tuesday afternoon by John Kohnken, keeper of a store at No. 129 Cherry-street, to act as clerk, and at night he shared his master's bed in a little room over the store. When Kohnken awoke next morning, he was surprised at the lad's absence, and grieved at the loss of $80 which he had placed beneath his pillow. The Police were informed of the theft, and yesterday Smith was arrested. Justice WELSH committed him for trial.

ANOTHER ARREST FOR COUNTERFEITING.

Augustus Kauffmann, keeper of a cigar-store at No. 10 James-street, yesterday caused the arrest of a young man named Richard Stillwell, whom he charged with having attempted to swindle him with a counterfeit $3 bill on the Windham County Bank, Vt. Justice WELSH committed the accused for examination.

## Coroners' Inquests.

The body of JOSEPH KENNY, an Englishman, 35 years of age, was found yesterday in the water at the foot of Murray-street. Coroner JACKMAN investigated the case, but was unable to ascertain under what circumstances deceased was drowned....On the 4th inst., CATHARINE MAILIFF, an infant, whose parents reside at No. 176 East Thirty-first street, sat down upon the hot cover of a stove, which her mother had placed upon the floor. She was not seriously burned, but inflammation supervened, and she died yesterday from its effects. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body.

## Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and prices unchanged; demand confined to home trade. WHEAT firmer for New, the market closing quiet; sales 16,000 bushels at $1 03 for Canada Club, $1 09½@$1 10 for New Red Ohio and New Amber Indiana. CORN active and firmer; sales 92,000 bushels at 50½c.@51c. OATS easier; sales 2,000 bushels at 33c. WHISKY steady; sales 50 bbls. at 19c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*—2,500 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bush. Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Friday, July 27.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; no sales of moment. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; sales 6,000 bush. mixed Toledo and Western at $1 17. CORN quiet at 52c.@53c. OATS unchanged. BARLEY in limited demand. Other Grains quiet and unchanged. CANAL FREIGHTS dull, but unchanged: Flour 26c., Wheat 8c., Corn 7½c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—15,650 bush. Wheat; 6,650 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—100 bbls. Flour; 12,261 bush. Corn.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 27.

FLOUR active. WHEAT quiet, and declined 1c.; sales 20,000 bushels, at 91c. for No. 2 Spring, and $1 for No 1 red, in store. CORN dull, and ½c.@1c. lower; sales 23,000 bushels, at 42c.@42½c., in store. OATS steady. *Receipts*—800 bbls. Flour; 26,000 bushels Wheat; 93,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—8,000 bushels Wheat; 116,500 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS unchanged. Sight Exchange on New-York 1½ ₩ cent. premium.

ALBANY, Friday, July 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR and WHEAT quite inactive. FLOUR only sells to supply the home trade. CORN quiet, and supply good; sales 11,000 bushels Western mixed, at 59c.@60c. OATS very little demand; sales 5,000 bushels State, at 39½c.@40c. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls. at 20½c., and 50 bbls. at 20c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 27.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT firm; sales, 2,500 bushels red, $1 16@$1 20; white, $1 20@$1 30. CORN dull, at 66c.@67c. MESS PORK, $19 50@$19 75 for new; Bacon sides, 12½c.@12½c.; do. shoulders, 10½c. WHISKY steady, at 21c.@22c.

## Ocean Mails.

The mails for Havana, by the *Bienville*, will close on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

The mails for Europe, by the *Vanderbilt*, will close to-day (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

## Passengers Arrived.

*In steamer Matanzas, from Matanzas.*—Mrs. M. Knight, Miss Rita Knight, Miss Juana Pancesbi, Miss Isabel Barrow, Mrs G Dalk and two sons, Mrs. Lucia Fernandez, M. Lovin, Jos Sanchez, Claudio J. Mora, J. J. Palacios, Luis Yzquisur, Jose Yzquisur, Chas. P. Traub, Thos. J. Gomez, Augusto Calvenn, Custobal Valvez, Rafael Fernandez, Carlos Ruiz, Faustino Camandi, Vicente Gnessen, R. M. Ros, Nicolas Sanginez, Chas. Hobbers, Armand Pellet, Aquilino Rodriguez, Thos. Duffey, Remijio Corral, A. W. Williams, J. C. Parker, Samuel Cosan, Adams Byers, J. M. Arias, Jose Fernandez, A. de Armas, A. Kobbe, John Dink, George Stillman, P. McGee, E. Hurtado, D. Brunel, Samuel Peters, Antonio Augusto, P. Rodon, Ramon Lopez, G. W. Stone, Alex. Allen, Thos. Kelly, M. M. Cutts, Thos. Moore.

JULY 27.—*In steamship Vigo, from Liverpool and Queenstown*—Rev. S. C Peabody, lady and 2 children; E. Gracly, lady and child; H. Cook and lady, V. C. Bradley, P. McDenough, Mr. Walker, G. C. Cerven and lady, B. C. South, A Todd, Ellen Higgins, S. Higgins, Wm. Foreman, Mr Stanbury, Mr. De Grosey, James Thomson Church, S. M. Zamertung, Mr. Meadley, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. Marr and lady, S. Thorne, W Hewes.

*In bark Escoriaza, from Nuevitas*—Messrs. José Higues, F. Mercuda, José Limoni.

*In brig T. B. Watson, from Porto Cabello*—Mr. F. Chartier.

*In brig Pedro Sanchez Dolz, from Nuevitas*—Capt. W. W. French, John Cannifi, J. Bainez, T. B. Ross.

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 27.

### Cleared.

Steamships Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Kennebec, Johnson, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Vanderbilt, Lefevre, Havre, D. B. Allen.

Ships Aeronaut, Sherman, Demerara, J. M. Smith; Admiral, Bliffins, Havre, S. M. Fox & Bro.; Cerro Gordo, York, Portland, Robson & Fosdick; Magdalena, Hansen, London, ——; J. Bunyan, Carver, Buenos Ayres, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Fair Wind, (clipper,) Crowell San Francisco, R. M. Cooley.

Barks Gem of the Sea, Patterson, Malaga, Galway, Casado & Tellew; Tahiti, Merrill, Bordeaux, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs D. Boone, ——, Salem, R. P. Buck & Co.; J. Ford, Sweet, St. Kitts, R. P. Buck & Co.; Sarah Elizabeth, Raynes, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Lady Chapman, Cooper, Gonaives, Rolker, Mohlenau & Co.; Osprey, Cole, St. John, P. I. Nevius; Artisan, ——, Baltimore, ——.

Schooners Samoset, Lawson, Baltimore, ——; Transit, Davis, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Liverpool, Pearce, Eleuthera, ——; Levi Rowe, Thomas, Eleuthera, ——; Alice, Davis, Norfolk, ——; D. B. Warner, Carver, Charleston, ——; Anthem Brereton, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co.; R. H. Hawley, Pritchett, Plymouth, ——.

Sloop F. Brown, Carr, Providence, master.

[illegible]

Steamship Vigo, (Br.,) [illegible] Liverpool [illegible] supplied with provisions ship Eulega, [illegible]

[illegible] derland for New-York. Anchored off the Battery at 3:48 A. M.

Steamship Matanzas, Liesegang, Matanzas July 22, with mdse. and passengers to Mora Bros. Navarro & Co.

Steamship Locust Point, French, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Monticello, Morley, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Vail, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Kennebec, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Ship Gen. Newell, Newell, from Calcutta. Left Sand Heads March 16, Cape of Good Hope May 23, passed St. Helena June 10, with linseed, sugar, &c., to master. Experienced heavy weather off the Cape of Good Hope. June 1, lat. 39 13 S, lon. 10 35 E., spoke ship W. F. Schmidt, from Calcutta for Bremen 84 ds. out, who reported very heavy weather off the Cape. Lost sails and sustained considerable damage to her hull. July 3, lat. 20 N., lon 35 30, spoke ship "Esson," (probably the Onward, Jenkins,) hence for Hong Kong, 24 ds. out.

Ship Nuemero Quatro, (Span., No. 4,) Salonis, Havana 8 ds., in ballast, to master. Is anchored at Lower Quarantine.

Ship Caroline Nesmith, Couzins, New Orleans 15 ds., with cotton to Nesmith & Son.

Bark Elias Pike, Hawes, Palermo May 13, with fruit, &c., to Draper & Devlin. Passed Gibraltar June 4, in co. with 60 sail of vessels. June 7, during a gale from N. W., split maintopsail. Some time, shipped a heavy sea, which stove starboard bulwarks, and filled the cabin. June 27, passed Fayal. July 7, lat. 46 12, lon. 57 30 spoke brig Renovation from Quebec for Shields; had hove overboard deck-load, and had both pumps going. Off Cape Sable saw a large quantity of lumber.

Bark Washington Butcher, Collins, Remedios 8 ds., with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with brig Wabash, for New-York.

Bark Virginia, Hill, Barbados 15 ds., with sugar, molasses, and 10 passengers to Smith, Jones & Co. Vessels left before reported.

Bark John Carver, Pendleton, Turk's Island 11 ds., with salt to McCall & Frith.

Bark Ionic, Hutchinson, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to H. S. Vining.

Bark Flash, Campbell, Vera Cruz July 5, with hides to Hargous Bros.

Bark Escoriaza, Ryder, Nuevitas 8 ds., with sugar, &c., to Mora Bros. Navarra & Co.

Bark E. Giddings, (of Bucksport,) Young, Cardenas July 19, with sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Edwin, Webber, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to D. Curtis & Dyckman.

Brig Truxillo, Mulligan, Port-au-Prince 14 ds., with logwood, &c., to master.

Brig Oscar, (Ham.,) Thorns, Trinidad, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar to Renaud & Bayley.

Brig Pedro Sanchez Dolz, Fickett, Nuevitas July 14, with sugar, melado and molasses to Peck & Church.

Brig T. B. Watson, (of Philadelphia) Ward, Porto Cabello 14 ds., with hides, &c., to Dallett & Bliss.

Brig J. D. Jones, Mills, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to C. Murray.

Brig Enterprise, (Br.,) Wiseman, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Alpha, (Br.,) Coombs, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig William Achins, (Br.) Wadman, Windsor, N. S., 17 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Hero, (Br.,) Crowell, St. Johns, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to order.

Schr. Ben. Lynch, Wilmington 4 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Mary Helen, Nicholson, Virginia 2 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Tom. Tucker, Loud, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. S. D. Hart, Ward, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Hudson, Warren, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Schr. Havelock, (Br.,) Reid, Dorchester 13 ds., with stone and fish to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Oswego (Br.,) Card, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Gilbert Bent (Br.,) Howard, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Lacon, Beers, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. Target, (of Brookhaven,) Howe, Savannah 4 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. W. W. Bramerd, Bowditch, Port Ewen, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Susan Moore, Strout, Cherryfield 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. H. D. Grinnell, Turner, Bangor 7 ds., with spars to J. Robinson.

Schr. Eden Herbert, Appleby, Eastport 8 ds., with plaster to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Hannah E. Chase, Chase, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Caledonia, Cook, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Helen Mar, Reed, Eastport 5 ds., with plaster to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Corvo, Holdbrook, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Julia Ann, Rogers, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Game Cock, Crowell, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Robert Palmer, Walker, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Bengal, Hix, Vinalhaven 4 ds., with stone.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Kelley, New-Bedford 3 ds.

Sloop Bristol, Smith, Taunton 2 ds.

Sloop Rhode Island, Remington, Providence 2 ds.

RETURNED.—The brig Augusta, Cole, from Elizabethport for Boston, coal loaded, while going out Sandy Hook, Thursday night was in collision with bark E. Giddings, of Bucksport, from Nuevitas, losing bowsprit, foreyard, and was cut down forward to the water. Was towed to the City by steamtug Achilles, and now lies at Brooklyn, near the Navy-yard.

BELOW—One bark.

WIND—During the day from N. N. W. to N.

### Below.

Brig P. R. Curtis, from Matanzas. (was reported sld. for Portland.)

Schr. Oriental, Robinson, from Cardenas.

Schr. Gun Rock.—(All by pilot-boat Wm. J. Romer.)

### By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, July 27, sunset.—No vessels in sight bd. in. Wind fresh, E. N. E. Weather cloudy.

SANDY HOOK, July 27, sunset.—No vessels in sight bd. in. Wind fresh, E. N. E. Weather cloudy.

BOSTON, July 27.—Arr. bark Angela Brewer, Ulmer, Gottenburg. brigs Bird of the Wave, Ropes Port-au-Prince; Conductor, Strickland, Turks Island. Off Highland Light, bark Forest Belle, Demerara, Zacht Zinga, Portsmouth for New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Arr. steamer Cambridge, from Boston. brigs Samuel Welsh, from Turks Island; Eliza, from Havana; schr. Henry Nutt, from Sagua. Below, bark Hamilton, from Matanzas.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 27.—Wind S. W.; foggy. Therm. 70. Weather clear at Cape Race.

### Miscellaneous.

LAUNCH.—A first-class bark, to be called the James Welsh, will be launched on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the yard of E. Williams, at Green Point. She is owned by Mr F. Alexander, and will be commanded by Capt. Magill, formerly of the bark W. O. Alden. The J. W. is intended for the Mexican trade.

Ship Frederick Gebhard, from Liverpool for Melbourne, was wrecked near Paraiba June 18. Part of cargo saved.

Ship Albus, from Sunderland for Rio Janeiro, foundered at sea July 11, lat. 40, lon. 20. Part of crew landed at Madeira.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

### Spoken, &c.

Ann Rankin—bark, from Quebec for London, July 13, lat. 45 32, lon. 57 25.

C. S. Smith—ship, bd. E., no date, lat. 24 43, lon. 86 42.

Eureka—ship, Cutter, from Shanghai, short of provisions.—(By pilot-boat Moses H. Grinnell.)

Robbin—schr., fishing, July 19, lat. 44 29, lon. 57 30.

Sea Lark—ship, bd. eastward, July 20, lat. 42 23, lon. 68 10.

### Foreign Ports.

At Matanzas, July 22, barks Merrimac, Fitts for Falmouth; J. Winthrop, Eldridge, for New-York; W. A. Banks Harden, for Falmouth; Yumury, Anderson, for New-York; H. Thornton, Tarr, for Boston; H. Secor, Graffan, for New-York; Wabash, Barner, for do.; P. H. Chadbourne, for Baltimore; brigs Prentiss Hobbs, Ellis, for New-York; W. H. Parks, Adams, for Portland; Angelma Avery, Wotton, for New-York; West Indian, Thompson, for New-Orleans; schrs. Henry Horton, Giles, for New-York; Kate L. Bruce, Stone, for New-York. Cld. July 14, brigs Josiah Jex, Allison, for New-York; P. R. Curtis, Isley, do.; bark Linda, Hewitt, do.; 17th, bark J. J. Cobb, Souper, New-York; 18th, bark Hamilton, Jarvis, for Philadelphia; ship Junius, Swanton, for Falmouth; 20th, brig Gen. Pierce, Ladreu, for New-York; schr. W. L. Burroughs, Bickford, do.; 22d, bark Grampus, Bagley, do.; brig Chas. Wesley, do. Just arr., barks Andes, Merriman, from Boston; Samuel Lindsay, do.

At Porto Cabello, July 13, bark Light Wing, for Philadelphia, ldg.; brig Magician, for Liverpool, do.

At Turk's Island, July 16, bark Trojan, hence, just arrived.

At Port-au-Prince, July 13, barks Ariel, hence, arr. 12th; C. E. Lex, do. same day.

## TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GREAT EASTERN.
GRAND DAY AND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION,
ACCOMPANYING THE GREAT EASTERN DOWN THE BAY,
ON MONDAY, JULY 30, 1860.
THE SPLENDID, LARGE STEAMER
COLUMBIA

Will make an excursion, accompanying the GREAT EASTERN down the Bay, on her departure for Cape May, Monday, July 30, 1860. Leave 11th-st., East River, at 12 o'clock noon; South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, 12.15; Delancy-st., East River, 12.30; Peck slip, East River, at 1 P. M.; Brooklyn, foot of Fulton-st., 1.15; Pier No. 4, North River, at 2, and Charles-st., near *Great Eastern*, at 3, or on departure of ship. This will be one of the grandest excursions of the season. There will be two cotillion bands, one for each deck; and the boat will, on returning, proceed up the North River on a

MOONLIGHT COTILLION EXCURSION.

Those wishing to leave the boat after accompanying the ship out, will be landed at Pier No. 4, North River, previous to going up the North River. Refreshments of the choicest kind furnished on board by JACKSON & FRANCES, corner 12th-st and Broadway. Fare for the whole excursion $1 50, for gentleman and lady; single tickets, $1.

IDA GREY'S
ETHIOPIAN
SERENADERS,
Late of New-Orleans and
The Southern Theatres,
Perform every evening at
No. 444 BROADWAY. No. 444.
To delighted audiences
Sole Proprietress and Manageress............Ida Grey.
Musical Director............Herr Mall.
Treasurer............H. W. Franklin.

LA PETIT EMILY and IDA appear in their DOUBLE PAS SEUL.

ALSO,
A TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY
Conclude the performance of the evening by a
FARCE.
Doors open at 7, [illegible] to commence at 8 o'clock. [illegible]

REV. SIDNEY A. CORY WILL PREACH in the [illegible] Church (25th st., between [illegible] and [illegible] av.) TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Evening of Life*; and at 8 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Evening of Life*.

NORFOLK-STREET NEW M. E. CHURCH, Norfolk st., between Grand and Broome-sts.—Presiding Elder Rev. [illegible] will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Jas. O. [illegible]